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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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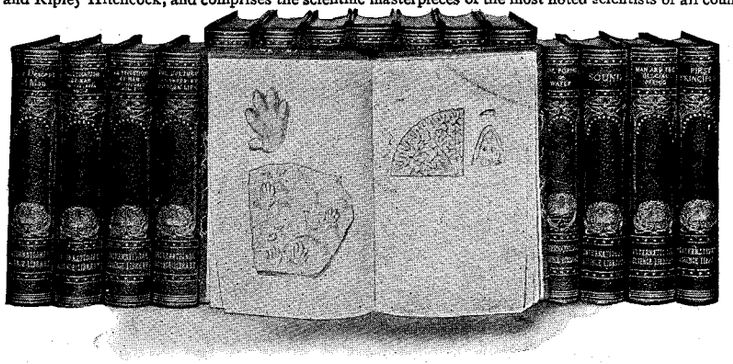

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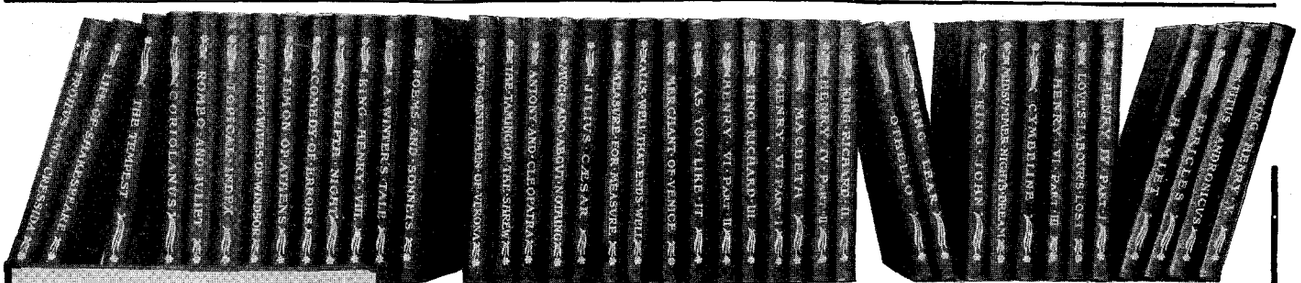

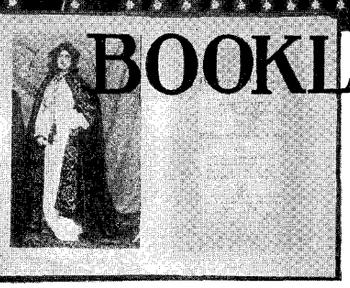

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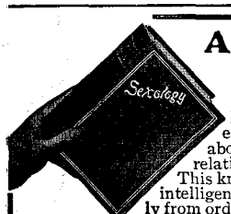

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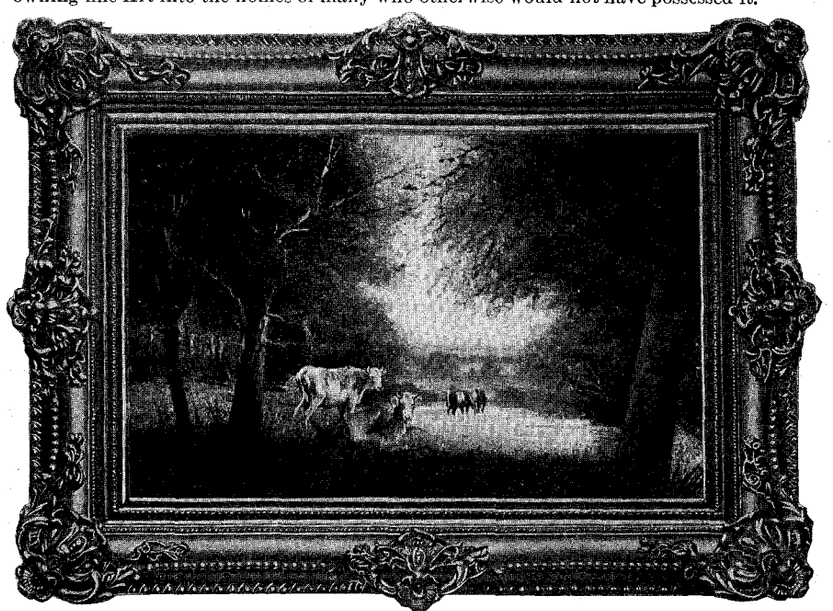

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 3, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 989

TOPICS OF THE DAY

KNIVES OUT FOR THE NEW TARIFF

TO tax and please, said Burke, is as impossible as to love and be wise. As sometimes happens also in love, the first attitude of the country toward the Tariff Bill was distinctly favorable, while a calmer scrutiny reveals the fact that this one, too, is only human. Last week we recorded the favorable comment; this week we note some of the objections. While these protests are scarcely less numerous and varied than are the special interests affected in a country of some 80,000,000 inhabitants with a commerce amounting to $33,000,000,000 yearly, those which deserve widest attention are the protests raised by the press on behalf of the consumer. In spite of a first impression to the contrary, says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the Payne Bill as now before the House "does almost nothing for the ultimate consumer"; and we have not yet encountered any predictions that the schedules would be further reduced in the Senate. "Taken all in all," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.), "it is perhaps fortunate that the first presentation of the proposed new tariff was as pleasing to the general public as it seemed to be." "As we go on with it," adds the same paper, "the prospect looks quite different." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), an early and ardent supporter of William H. Taft's candidacy, reminds the Republican tariff-framers that "the wage-earner and the salary-earner have rights which the lawmakers are bound to respect, and, moreover, they have votes." The New-York paper of the same name discovers evidence that the consumer is going to speak up on this occasion as never before. "Where is the consumer?" asked Mr. Taft when the tariff hearings began. And *The Evening Post* now answers: "A voice like the sound of many waters is rising from various parts of the country to show where the consumers are, and also what is their state of mind." In the fiery oratory of Representative Sheppard (Dem.), of Texas, the Payne Bill is characterized as "a deliberate betrayal of the American people" and "a fresh illustration of the perfidy of the Republican party." Senator Clapp (Rep.), of Minnesota, regards it as "a monstrosity" inasmuch as "it lays the whole country under tribute to the manufacturing interests of the New England States." According to the minority report of the Ways and Means Committee, as put before the House by the Democratic leader, Champ Clark, the bill is "sectional and prohibitive," and its reductions "fall far short of the substantial relief which the people were led to expect." This report claims not only that the bill as a whole affords no relief, but that it would actually "increase the cost of living for the average man." The average rate of the Payne Bill, says Mr. Clark, is 1.56 per cent. higher than the average rate of the Dingley Law—a fact which "no bad temper or bluster can conceal from the American people." Ridiculing the reduction in the sugar schedule as being of no benefit to any one except the Sugar Trust, he declares that under the cut of five cents on 100 pounds "a man would have to eat sugar at top speed for fifteen months to save a nickel."

The minority report says in part:

"The Standard Oil Company is as handsomely cared for in the Payne Bill as in the Dingley Bill, and by reason of the proviso popularly known as 'the joker' continues to be protected by a tariff duty of about 99 per cent., which enables it to dominate and exploit the American market and to levy tribute upon the public, thereby piling up millions of dollars of ill-gotten gains. Surely the Standard Oil, which openly and constantly defies the law, needs no protection from the Government to enable it to take care of itself; and the countervailing duty ought to be repealed. . . . . .

"That the bill is a sectional one is shown by the failure of the majority of the committee to lift any burden whatever from the shoulders of the Southern farmer. The grower of cotton must sell his product in the open markets of the world. In order, however, to benefit the manufacturer of cotton the Republican party makes him pay a heavy tax on every pound of it that is exported and comes back into the United States in the shape of manufactured goods. Thus he sells in free-trade markets and buys in a protected market.

"Not only have these burdens not been lifted, but additional ones have been placed on him. By a lately discovered process a fabric known as 'mercerized fabric' is now being made. This is a very fine article of cotton goods, looking very much like silk, and is largely worn. In order to further enrich the manufacturer and to further tax the masses of the people, a tax has been laid upon these goods.

"Cotton hose have fallen under the greedy gaze and the tax on them, already too much, has been greatly increased. Cotton goods are more generally used than any other class of goods by the masses of the American people, and every cent of duty laid on such fabrics is an additional tax on the people least able to pay it."

"The Payne Bill is not a consumer's measure," comments the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem)., and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) reiterates that what the people of the United States demand is "such genuine tariff reform as will serve to lighten the burdens which they are now called upon to bear." "The ultimate consumer" asks the same question that the manufacturer of woolens or cottons or iron or shoes asks, namely, "how does this affect me?" Says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"When he goes to a clothier next autumn for his ready-made suit of winter clothes, he will expect to get a better suit for $30 than he bought for that price last autumn. Or he will expect to get for $25 what he paid $30 for last time. He will want a pair of shoes such as used to cost him $3.50, and now cost $5, for the former price. He will expect to see evidences of tariff reduction in the price he has to pay for a hat, collars, shirts, stockings, underclothing, rubber boots for the children, and rubber shoes for

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GALLANT "UNCLE JOE."
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

himself. If he doesn't find the conditions he will expect to find, his disappointment may be manifested at the next Congressional election. . . . . .

"The ultimate consumer, whether on salary or earning day's wages, has been having a hard time for the last half-dozen years. The man working by the day, especially if he belonged to a labor-union, has fared better than the salaried man. Both classes have seen the cost of living advancing steadily and earnings not keeping pace with the outgo for necessities.

"Shoes that cost $3.50 four or five years ago now cost $4.50 and $5. A quality of ready-made men's clothing that could be bought for $30 a suit half a dozen years ago, now costs $40 or more. Rubber overshoes that were 50 cents are now 75 and 85 cents the pair. Meat and all other foodstuffs have soared steadily. The man whose salary was $2,500 or $3,000 five years ago, and who has not been advanced, feels that he is earning less than he was then. The purchasing capacity of his income is less. This is not a matter of abstract statistics, but of the too well-known experience of thousands. . . . . .

"When a man so situated takes up a copy of the Payne Bill and reads such items on the free list as Balm of Gilead, cudbear, divi-

NOW TO TEST THE NEW TRAINER'S NERVE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

divi, dragon's blood, fossils, kelp, joss-sticks, manna, myrobolans, pulu, spunk, turtles, and zaffer, and looks in vain for the necessaries which mean so much to him, he may doubt whether the tariff is being revised downward for his benefit."

The same correspondent reports that Western Representatives and Senators think that the new bill will give some of the great industries of the country an excuse for saving money on their pay-rolls. To quote further:

"The debates on the tariff will be read by the wage-earners, and if wages go down and the cost of living remains where it is, these men will show that they have memories.

"For years the Republican leaders have depended upon the conservative salaried class of the country for support. Clerks and other salaried employees, who, by nature are conservative, have seen the condition of the laboring men improve steadily under protection, while their own condition virtually has been the same, first and last. Salaries have increased slowly in many lines, if they have increased at all. The cost of living has gone up, and nine-tenths of the salaried men of the country are not as well off to-day as they were during the panic of the Cleveland time. The salary-earners have been slow to complain, but recently their voices have been heard, and, tho the leaders are reluctant to believe that a re-

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!"
—Carter in the New York *American*.

volt is intended, others, not leaders, so believe. They will point out the danger of defection from the Republican ranks among the men who have made Republicanism solid, unless experience shall prove that the new tariff does something to decrease the cost of living."

On the whole, public opinion seems to be much confused on the subject of the new Tariff Bill, which is already dividing the parties across instead of along party lines. "Parties meet and declare their principles, but after all General Hancock was right when he said that the tariff is a local issue," remarks the Nashville *American* (Dem.); and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) agrees that it has become "a question of a vast variety of local interests." Says the Charleston (S. C). *Post* (Dem.):

"The Payne Bill seems to be so designed as to invite Democratic assault upon it because of its moderation in some important schedules. This is a particularly smart feature of the measure from the Republican point of view. A Republican protectionist Congress forced by low-tariff Democrats to increase the tariff on certain lines of imports would, indeed, make a spectacle for gods and men. But that may very well be what we are coming to. The tariff on lumber, for example, is cut heavily, and Southern Congressmen, Democrats as well as Republicans, are putting up a mighty cry against such an outrage. The same as to hides, the

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'TWAS EVER THUS.
There's always a dreaded corner for the small boy to pass.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

LIKELY TO BE SOMEWHAT MANGLED.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

CRUEL, CRUEL.

great Democratic State of Texas objecting most strenuously to hides going on the free list. The Republicans have only to sit back and let the Democrats bring up the level of the import duties to something like the old high-water mark, for, of course, if they restore the rates on lumber and on hides and on rice and on cotton goods, and on so many other articles in which the Democratic sections of the country are interested, they must be permitted to run them up also on steel and wool and sugar, and all the other things in which their own people are concerned. In some countries the natives get coconuts by chasing the monkeys up the trees and teasing them to throw down the fruit. The Republicans have made monkeys of the Democrats in this hunt for tariff-nuts."

The Payne Bill is a most vulnerable measure, open to attack from beginning to end, according to the Washington *Herald* (Dem.), which goes on to specify its defects:

"Professing to be a downward revision, it is as to many important schedules a revision upward. Its free list is in large part a fiction. Its maximum and minimum feature is commercial retaliation of a clumsy character. Its proposed inheritance tax invades the States and imposes a surtax upon property already taxed, which ought to be free from Federal exactions. The drawback clauses threaten to take out of the Treasury more revenue than the additional tariff taxes imposed will bring in. Coffee, which is nominally on the free list, will be taxed, and in such a way that coffee speculators will be the chief beneficiaries."

"How impossible it is to please all with any kind of tariff bill," remarks the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.), "is shown by the objections to free raw materials on the part of free-traders." Thus:

"The drawback on tin plate is criticized because it inures to the benefit of Standard Oil. The free-hides section is scorned because it will benefit the shoe and leather trusts. The free-iron-ore concession seems bad because it will enable the iron and steel industries to obtain cheaper raw material. Free lumber, it is said, will benefit the Lumber Trust and free wood pulp the Paper Trust. Nothing is done for the 'consumer,' but everything for the trusts.

"The argument for free raw materials has always been that the reduction in cost thus obtained would in the long run relieve the consumer by working a reduction in price. If this is not true, then all the long contention for free hides, free lumber, free coal, free wool, and free sugar has been pointless and insincere. . . . . .

"If we understand the temper of the American people they are now at the point where they do not believe that taking the duty off tin plate will of itself put the domestic producers out of business; and they are fast approaching the point where they want cheap tin even at the cost of driving the domestic producer out of business."

Yet another protest comes from the Philippines, the foreign merchants frowning upon the free-trade provision of the new bill because it would mean the domination of the Philippine market by American goods, and the Filipino politicians and press opposing it through fears that it would mean the prolonging of American control. The Filipinos also fear the loss of revenue that would follow reciprocal free trade.

We are reminded by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) that the bill in its present form is "no more than a working draft thrown into the arena for the interests to squabble over," and that "what it will be like when the Senate and the conference committees get through with it no seer can foretell." The general object which will be sought by the Senate Finance Committee, says a Washington correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, is to make the bill produce from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually more revenue than is provided for by its present schedules.

INCREASING WOMAN'S DUTIES

DEFENDING the proposed duty of $4 a dozen on women's kid gloves, Congressman Payne informed the House, in what a wondering press regards as a spirit of reckless bravado, that "women could get along without kid gloves, or with fewer pairs of them" since they could keep their hands warm with "silk gloves and cotton gloves and all that sort of thing . . . altho they could not cover their pride." "Congressman Payne will, indeed, find that women can get along without kid gloves, or any other kind—when they come to handle him," is the ominous comment of a wise New-York editor. But it is not only the item of gloves which is focusing feminine attention upon the Tariff Bill, whose framers, in their efforts to raise a revenue on luxuries, seem to have thrown down the gantlet to the weaker sex. Gloves, stockings, perfumes, scented soaps, hair, furs, and feathers have all been laid under tribute, and already we learn by a Chicago dispatch that "a cry of opposition in which will be united the voices of 2,000,000 women is taking shape in plans launched in Chicago." The National Federation of Women's Clubs is expected to turn all its enginery of war upon the stockings schedules.

Of the movement of protest started in Chicago another dispatch,

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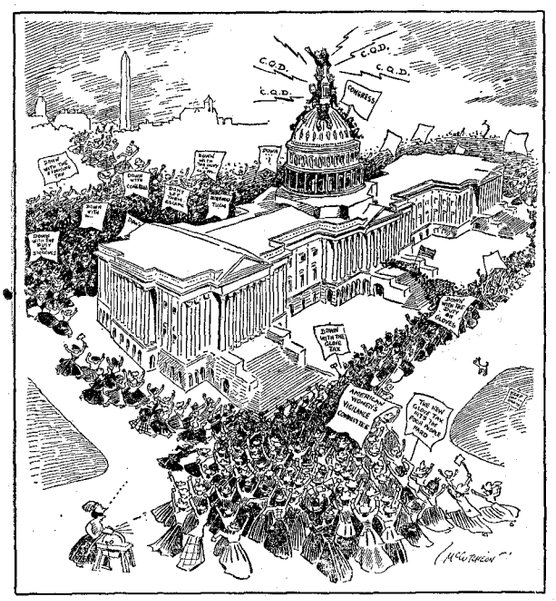

WHEN THE WOMEN WAKE UP TO WHAT THE NEW TARIFF BILL IS GOING TO DO TO THEM.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

HOW ABOUT IT, UNCLE JOE?
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

WILL THE WOMAN PAY?

this time from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, tells us:

"These protestants seek to represent the interests of the large and increasing number of women who work, and who are economically dependent upon their own resources. The objection they make to the Payne Bill is of the direct sort that makes itself felt in Congress. It is the same sort of influence that abolished the canteen in the Army and put a stop to the sale of liquor in the Capitol here at Washington.

"'Is the new tariff bill fair to women? We could not expect a report by a committee composed wholly of men to be fair to women. If there had been a few women among the framers of the bill, if there were a few women in the Senate, and a few in the House, and if back of these there was a substantial body of women voters, then we might hope for a bill that would be fair.'

"Such was the thrust directed at the Payne tariff measure and its apparent inequalities by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch."

Approaching the subject in a more frivolous spirit, an editorial writer on the Baltimore *Sun* points out that the tax on tea is yet another cowardly blow at the voteless sex. Troubled not only by the iniquities of the new tariff, but by the directoire tendencies of modern feminine attire, this writer goes on to say:

"Every public-spirited citizen who sees a 175-pound lady in a 125-pound costume feels instinctively that the women of the country need relief. Yet, what is the extraordinary session of Congress preparing to do to meet the situation? The Payne Tariff Bill not only has put up the tariff on tea, it has also raised the rate on chocolate. Why can't the statesmen keep their impious hands off the tea-kettle and the bonbon-box? The ladies would like a reduction of the tariff on false hair, all kinds of sheath things, whatever they may be; chocolate drops, violet-water, face powder, crumpled and mushroom hats, shoes two sizes too small, ribbons, laces, veils, furs and near-furs, cats, poodle-dogs, smelling-salts, mirrors, and embroidered stockings. But what can they do when they have no votes? The politician trembles in his boots every time he thinks what the man will do to him if he taxes the man's coffee or puts up the price of his beer. But he goes and taxes tea and chocolate and other lady-like things, and then expects the country to get out its pocket-handkerchief and give him the Chautauqua salute. If there is any strong argument for woman suffrage, it is this. The tariff-framers are not only unjust, but they come very near being impolite."

The Washington *Times*, while exonerating the Ways and Means Committee of any deliberate intention of laying the heaviest burdens upon the frailest shoulders, admits that "oddly enough, it did manage, in increasing the duties on articles which it classes as 'mainly luxurious,' to pick out a marvelously high proportion of articles that belong especially and peculiarly to the domain of woman." We read further:

"It seems that the new arrangements for determining proper valuations, and preventing undervaluations which in the past have kept the duties down to a minimum, are going to be especially reformative as against Germany and France—the countries whence come most of the things for women. . . . . .

"The women were credited with doing most of the real damage to the Republican party in the great tariff campaign of 1890, when the Republicans, following the passage of the McKinley Bill, were turned out of control in the House by a most emphatic majority. That bill seemed strangely, fatuously, aimed at the women; and when the women figured out what it would do to their monthly allowances they lined up the voting members of their families, and election brought a fearful shock."

The tax on "cotton stockings, hose and half-hose," the New York *Times* regards as a dangerous challenge to the women. To quote:

"These are imported in considerable amounts. According to the figures of the committee's experts, the imports are 5,101,589 dozens of pairs, or about two pairs each for all the women and half-grown girls of the country annually. The average cost of these on importation is but $1.37 a dozen pairs, or a little over 11 cents a pair. Under the Dingley tariff the average tax was 58.88 per cent., which is certainly ample protection for the home manufacturer, being about one-fourth more than the average on all imported goods. In the bill of the Ways and Means Committee the tax on the cheaper variety of these goods—that is to say, on those costing $2 a dozen or less—is advanced by from 40 per cent. to 42 per cent. On goods costing from $2 to $3 a dozen the advance is 25 per cent. On goods costing from $3 a dozen upward there is no increase of tax. On goods costing $5 a dozen and more the maximum remains at 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, less than four-fifths of the tax imposed on goods costing less than $1 per dozen.

"See, for a moment, how this discrimination against the poor works out in actual experience. A woman with an income of $10 a week, having to buy a dozen pairs of stockings for herself and children, and selecting the cheapest, say those costing $1 a dozen to import, is taxed 70 cents at least, or 7 per cent. of her weekly income, on the purchase. A woman with an income of $100 a week, buying stockings imported at $5, is taxed $2.75, or only 2.75 per cent. of her weekly income."

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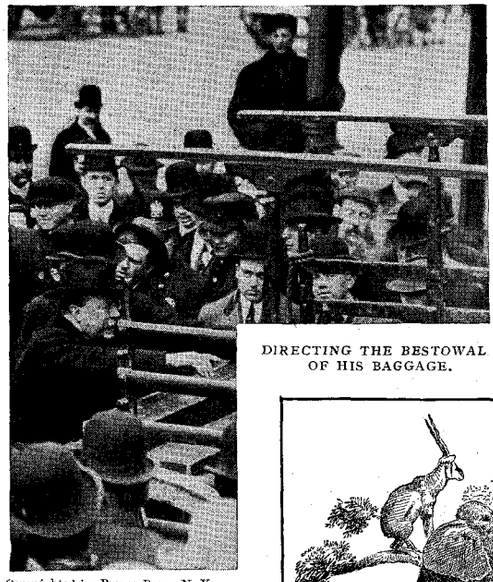

DIRECTING THE BESTOWAL OF HIS BAGGAGE.

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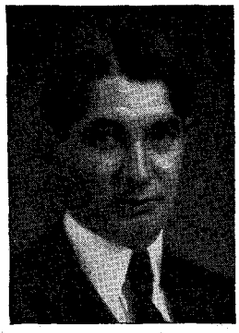
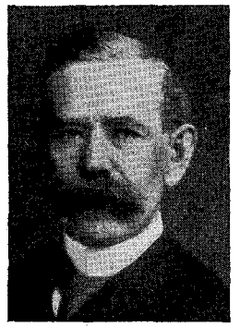
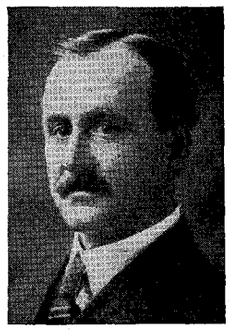


MR. EDMUND HELLER.

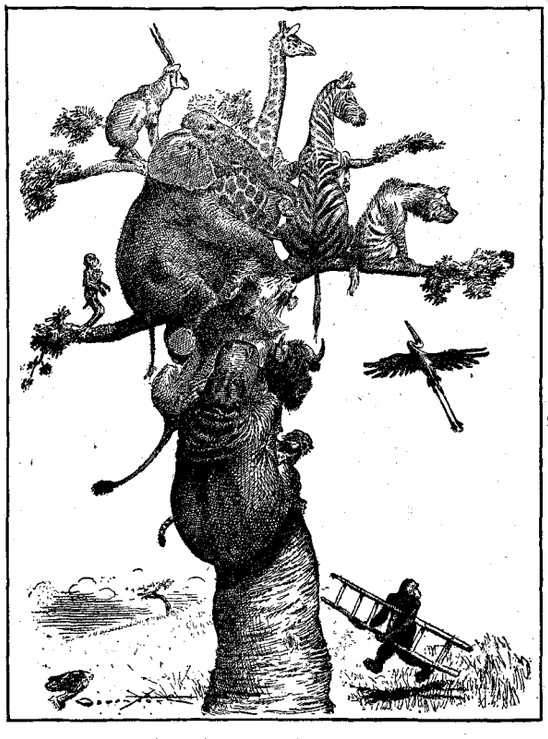


DR. EDGAR A. MEARNS.



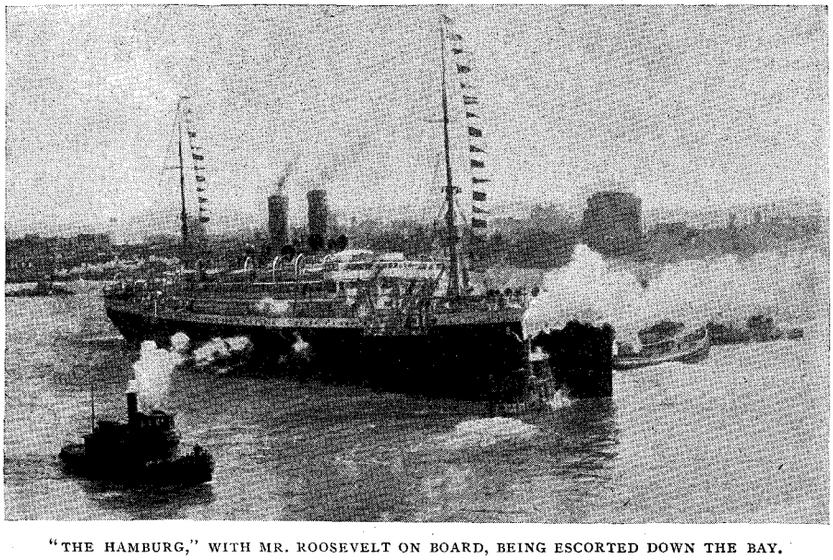
MR. J. ALDEN LORING.

MR. R. J. CUNNINGHAME.



"HIST! SEE WHO'S COMING!"
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

GOING ON BOARD.



"THE HAMBURG," WITH MR. ROOSEVELT ON BOARD, BEING ESCORTED DOWN THE BAY.

GOOD-BY.

The Smithsonian expedition under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt sailed from New York on Tuesday, March 23. Messrs. Heller, Mearns, and Loring make up his staff of field naturalists. Mr. Cunninghame is an Englishman who will act as the party's guide in Africa. Kermit Roosevelt, who is standing with his father in the lower right-hand picture, is the photographer of the expedition.

OFF TO AFRICA.

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A HUNDRED MILES FROM THE SOUTH POLE

A ROW of marble tenements for the London poor might have been built with half the energy which Lieutenant Shackleton expended to get within 111 statute miles, or 96 geographical miles, of the South Pole. Thus does one American editor register his impatience with the "risks of life, and energy misspent," "merely to discover a snow-bound waste." This view of the situation, however, is not characteristic of the general press comment upon the English explorer's brilliant feat in attaining latitude 88° 23′ South. The fact that Lieutenant Shackleton has now taken the honor of having penetrated more deeply into the polar regions than Peary, the American explorer now in quest of the North Pole, makes the English exploration of peculiar interest to the American newspapers. "Shackleton failed at a point which would probably have been in sight of the locality of the Pole on a clear day," says the New York *Sun*. Lieutenant Shackleton's own account of his dash for the coveted prize, told in the London *Daily Mail*, which promoted and financed the expedition, is a thrilling story of human perseverance and determination. At one time it took the party a whole day to fight their way 600 yards. The return trip from the "farthest South" proved more exciting than the trip to it because of the danger of the exhaustion of the food supply and the menace of ultimate starvation. We read:

LIEUTENANT E. H. SHACKLETON,
Who has penetrated the Antarctic 450 miles further than any other explorer.

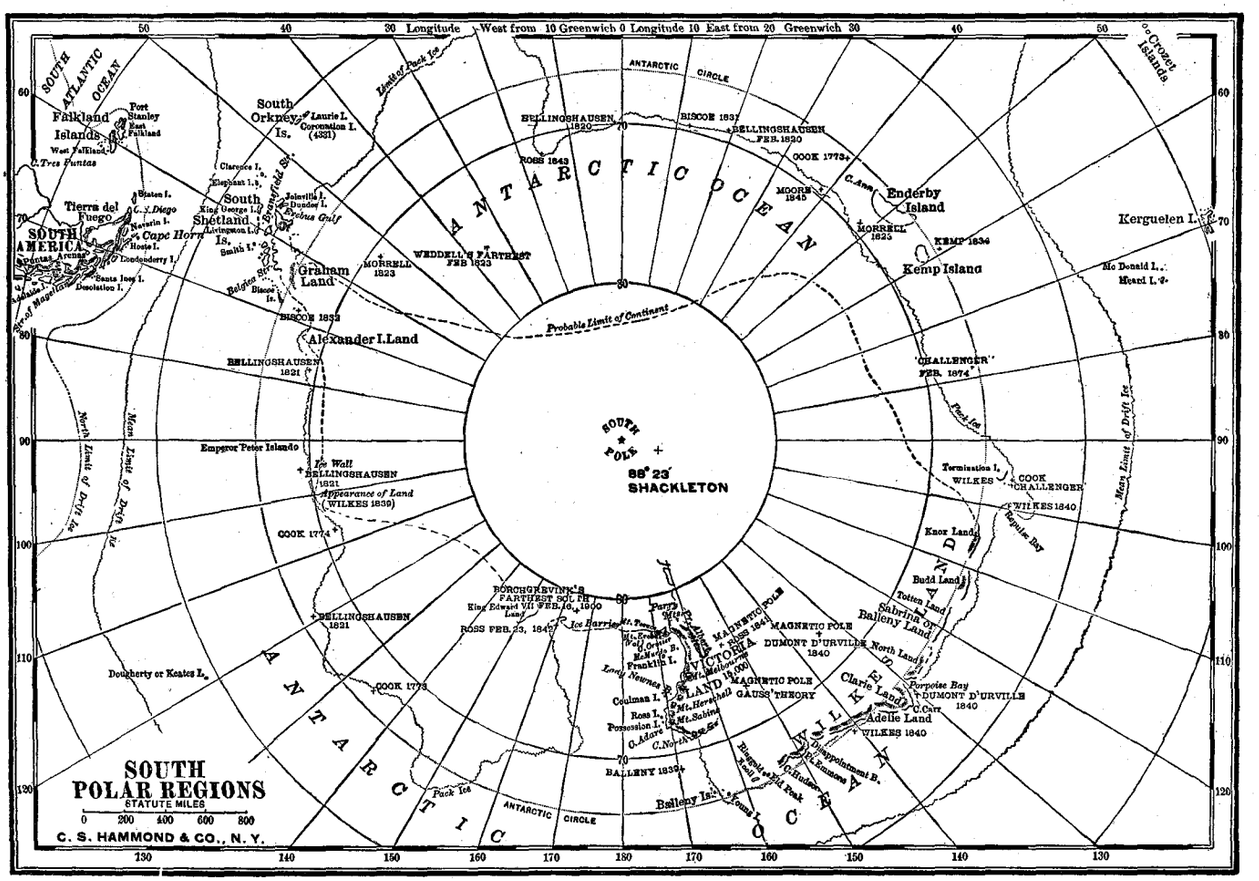
"On January 9 we left camp and reached latitude 88° 23′, longitude 102° East, this being the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible and we saw only a plain stretching to the south. We then started on the return trip to pick up our depot on the plateau, guided by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent-poles had been blown away.

"The high winds which were now blowing at our backs helped us to travel from twenty to thirty miles daily, and we reached the upper glacier depot on the 19th. The snow had been blown from the surface of the glacier, leaving only slippery blue ice, which presented the greatest difficulties in the descent. This was slow work, indeed, in a heavy gale. The sledge was lowered by stages by means of the Alpine rope, and we followed as best we could, care being taken to have the guiding lines well fastened and taut.

"On the morning of January 26 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in twenty-two hours' march, as the snow was two feet deep and there were many concealed crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83° 45′ on the afternoon of the 27th. There we obtained food and were able to proceed with greater speed. We reached the 'Grisi depot'—named after the dead pony—on February 2, with no food remaining.

"On March 4 all reached the ship at Hut Point in a blizzard. The total distance of the journey, including relays, was 1,708 miles, and the time occupied 126 days.

"The main results of the expedition are a good geological collection and a complete meteorological record. We found coal measures in limestone. We discovered eight



FARTHEST SOUTH.
This map shows also the farthest points reached by Lieutenant Shackleton's predecessors.

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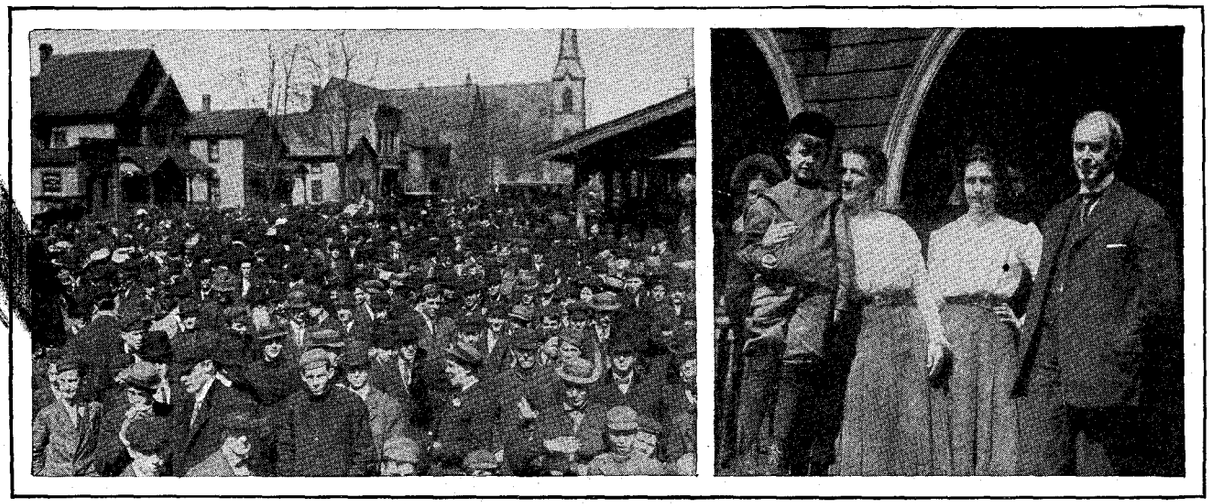

CROWD ASSEMBLED AT THE SHARON STATION TO WELCOME MR. WHITLA RETURNING WITH HIS KIDNAPED SON.

THE KIDNAPED BOY, WITH HIS MOTHER, SISTER AND FATHER, AT HOME AGAIN.

THE ANSWER TO THE PRAYERS OF EVERY AMERICAN MOTHER.

distinct mountain ranges and more than a hundred mountains. We surveyed and photographed many glaciers and found signs of former greater glaciation.

"The South Pole is doubtless situated on a plateau 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea-level. The new mountains' altitudes range from 3,000 to 12,000 feet approximately. The violent blizzards in latitude 88° show that if the so-called 'Polar calm' exists it must be small in area or not coincident with the geographic Pole."

The most satisfying answer to the persistent question, "What's the use of all this risk, effort, and expense," is furnished by Garrett P. Serviss in the New York *American:* He says:

"In the first place, the whole question of the magnetism of the earth is involved. It is true that the magnetic poles, as far as we know them, do not coincide in position with the geographic poles, but until observations have been made at the poles themselves we can not be sure that there is not an important relation between the two. It is known that the magnetic poles, for some reason not yet comprehended, revolve around the real poles, and the nature and effect of this curious planetary mechanism may become evident as soon as the field of investigation is extended to the poles. . . . . .

"In the second place, to reach the poles means to be in a position to solve important questions concerning the laws of atmospheric circulation. We have had abundant evidence during the past winter of the incompleteness of the science of meteorology. The poles are the centers of relatively calm regions, where, according to prevailing theories, currents of air originate which spread over the earth toward the equator producing cold waves that sometimes extend into the middle latitudes and upset the atmosphere there. The hot air rising from the equator travels toward the poles, cools off, descends, and comes back by a different route. It is manifest that in order to fully understand all this we must know what goes on at the poles and in their immediate neighborhood.

"In the third place, the discovery of the poles will give us a better knowledge of the rotation of the earth, and on that rotation more things depend than we are apt to think. For instance, it has been discovered within a few years past that the earth is not regular in its rotation; the poles wander about a little, and it has even been thought that the prevalence of earthquakes may depend more or less upon this wabbling motion of the poles. The poles themselves are manifestly the best places from which to study this curious phenomenon.

"In the fourth place, there is reason for thinking that at and around the pole will be found indications of existing or past life which will have a bearing on many questions concerning the biology of our globe. Some have thought that life began at the poles, because there the crust of the earth was first sufficiently cooled to bear living forms. We know that in the high northern and southern latitudes vegetation and plant life formerly flourished in wonderful abundance, but the key to this strange stage in the earth's history remains to be found, and it may be discovered near the poles themselves. The many problems in geology await solution by the aid of what may be found around the ends of the earth's axis. The vast continent which evidently surrounds the South Pole and the deep ocean basin enclosing the North Pole probably contain secrets which will go far to explain the evolution of the continents, the oceans, and the living forms which inhabit them. Their exploration will give science a grip upon the globe, as a whole, which it does not at present possess."

THE PENALTY FOR KIDNAPING

THE kidnaping of eight-year-old Willie Whitla from a public school in Sharon, Pa., and the extortion of a $10,000 ransom by the kidnapers under a threat to murder the child, have stirred the press of the whole country to an outcry against this particular form of crime, and have moved the legislatures of many States to a discussion of severer penalties than those now provided. In Pennsylvania, where the punishment is now imprisonment for life, the lawmakers are considering the wisdom and expediency of making it death. By the provisions of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Rodenberg, of Illinois, kidnaping within the District of Columbia would be made a capital offense when the motive is blackmail. A petition making the kidnaping of children under five years old punishable by life imprisonment, and prohibiting the payment of ransoms, is before the Massachusetts legislature. "There is no punishment possible of infliction in these days which is adequate for such a crime," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which finds a good omen in the fact that no other crime so stirs the whole nation. "The fact is," remarks this paper, "that beneath our veneer of gaiety, our love of display, and apparent carelessness, the love of children is the guiding motive of all our existence." The poor and the rich alike have reason to hate the kidnaper as the worst type of villain, says the Chicago *Tribune*, which thinks that death would be none too great a penalty for this kind of criminal, who is getting to be altogether too common in this country. Among other papers which would approve a capital sentence are the Buffalo *Express*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the New York *American*. Says the New York *Evening Mail:*

"Because of the violence it does to human affections, and its secondary effects on the family of the kidnaped child, it is recognized that this is one of the most heinous of offenses. It is an attempt to coin money out of the agony of parents. Often the doubt and suspense are far worse for them than the death of the child in their own home from natural causes would be. The father's business is interrupted and may be broken up while he

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attempts the recovery of his offspring. The mother takes to her bed with nervous prostration. She may become insane. Even if the little one is restored unharmed, the mother's health may be permanently gone."

In the Philadelphia *Record* we read:

"Since Charlie Ross was stolen from Germantown, and probably murdered in the effort of his captors to escape detection, there have been a good many cases of child-stealing for blackmail. It is time that energetic and systematic efforts should be made to break up the infamous trade. To Omaha belongs the ineffable disgrace of producing a jury that acquitted a kidnaper on the ground that the father could well afford the money demanded of him, and that he was a member of the Beef Trust, anyway. That acquittal was an invitation to steal other children, and we have had cases of it here in Philadelphia. . . . Criminals should be convinced that child-stealing is the most dangerous crime they can resort to."

Opposition to the death penalty for kidnapers is not prompted by any tenderness for this type of criminal, but by considerations of expediency. Thus *The Christian Science Monitor* calls attention to "the common fallacy that the deterrent effect of a penal law depends on the severity of the punishment which it prescribes," and asserts that "in fact the deterrent effect of the effort which society makes to prevent or punish crime depends vastly more on the certainty of detection and punishment than on its severity." Other papers which think the death penalty inexpedient in cases of kidnaping are the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Says *The Ledger*, commenting upon this case while the kidnapers, a man and a woman, are in jail awaiting trial:

"Undoubtedly miscreants who thus play with life and death and bring the furies to the door of the parents of the stolen child deserve no clemency. They should be outlawed and blotted from the earth's activities, but a capital penalty would probably not be more efficacious in preventing kidnaping, and it would almost assure the death of the kidnaped in case of pursuit and threatened capture of the criminals. . . . . .

"In States where capital punishment has been provided for burglary, the practical result has been to place householders in deadly fear, because they know that when the burglar is aware that he is to be executed if caught, he will not hesitate to do murder rather than be taken. If a kidnaper is to be put in jeopardy of his life he will assuredly destroy the 'best evidence' against him in the person of the innocent child."

TENNESSEE JUSTICE

SHOOTING plain-spoken editors in the South will become less fashionable as a result of the recent conviction of the Coopers for the murder of ex-Senator Carmack, observes one Northern editor, who goes on further to rejoice over the passing of the days when the "escape of Tillman for the killing of Gonzales in South Carolina had led to the surmise that violation of the game-laws was generally regarded as a more serious offense than the shooting of an editor whose opinions were not satisfactory to gentlemen toting guns." In a less caustic vein, the comment of the entire Northern press on the Tennessee verdict is one of approbation and congratulation. The plea of self-defense made by the Coopers, who tried to prove that the killing of ex-Senator Carmack was the result of a street duel, and that the ex-Senator was the first to shoot, receives little consideration from the editorial writers. At the same time, however, they are frankly surprized that a jury which some weeks ago was the subject of column editorials on the menace of ignorance and illiteracy in our jury boxes, should disregard this plea. These same papers are now busy drawing contrasts between the results from the illiterate jury "chosen under ridiculous limitations imposed by the State law," and those from more literate jurymen in some recent trials in New York.

The enthusiastic approval may be selected almost at random. "It is the best thing that has happened for the South and for the United States in many a long day," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which goes on to declare that "twelve Solons could not have rendered a verdict which more nearly approaches the consensus of opinion of those who wish justice to prevail." "The time has come," says the New York *World*, "when the North could profitably devote less time to deploring the cheapness with which human life is held in Southern States, and more time to protecting the lives of its own citizens." "Tennessee justice has been vindicated" asserts the New York *Tribune*. The New York *American* points a moral to a "larger commonwealth wh[illegible] to convict Thaw or to punish Hains."

The opinion of the Southern press, with one or two exceptions, is no less marked by approval. It is true that the Atlanta *Constitution* reserves its final opinion until it is determined that the verdict "will stick," and the Mobile *Register* thinks that "justice would have been satisfied and the law amply vindicated had the amount of punishment been fixt at much less than twenty years' imprisonment." These attempts to doubt the finality of the verdict and to compromise its severity, however, are not characteristic of the Southern press.

"The verdict comes as something of a surprize" to the New Orleans *Times Democrat*, "but a surprize that will be tempered with satisfaction in the minds of the majority." "The ideals of Southern chivalry were themselves at stake," says the Louisville *Herald*, "and would have been sadly tarnished had an acquittal followed."

The comment of the Nashville papers reflects the pronounced factional sentiment which accompanied the trial.

The Nashville *American*, which Colonel Cooper is supposed to have won at one time in a poker game, refuses "to offer approving or disapproving comment on the verdict," but makes a serious plea for a reformed jury system in Tennessee.

The Nashville *Banner* likewise devotes most of its editorial comment to a discussion of the trial rather than the verdict, but believes "that the verdict was generally received with a feeling of relief." The comment of the Nashville *Tennessean*, the paper for which Senator Carmack wrote the editorials which are supposed to have led up to the crime, is more to the point. It emphasizes the fact that the "verdict in the Cooper case is of far deeper significance than that in the nightrider case." Thus:

"In the latter the whole might of the State administration, supplemented by able counsel, employed and paid by the State, aided the sheriff, clerk, and court of Obion County in bringing the ignorant and vicious murderers to a speedy and just punishment. The governor personally examined probable witnesses and unearthed most important testimony. While in the Cooper case the entire power of the State administration united with the sheriff and other county officials in rendering all possible aid to the brilliant array of counsel employed to save the blue-blooded defendants from a well-deserved punishment, and the only assistance the attorney-general received was that furnished by the loyal and devoted friends of the murdered man. The governor helped to unearth no testimony for the State in this case, but was one of the defense's star witnesses, it being hoped that his presence on the witness stand would have an all but magic effect upon those of the jury who had supported him in his political races."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE'S a new $3,000,000 dried apple trust. Wait till they water that stock! —*Cleveland Leader.*

IN the dance of current events it is plainly evident that England wants to lead the German.—*Baltimore American.*

AS a means of checking the Black Hand, a little soap and water might prove effective in more ways than one.—*Louisville Post.*

CARRIE NATION says prohibition is curtailing her activities. This is one of the finest arguments in favor of probihition we ever heard.—*Washington Herald.*

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DERIDING THE FRENCH INCOME TAX

AT a time when the inheritance tax in our new Tariff Bill is arousing opposition in this country, equal opposition is rising in France against their Government's bill to tax incomes. France was placarded with the speech of Mr. Caillaux, the Finance Minister, before the bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, and the measure has passed that body, but the press seem unanimous in deriding it. If it becomes law, its critics say, the rich will evade it by investing their money abroad, by spending it abroad, and by every possible kind of deception, and no government will dare enforce it against the middle class alone. Radical and aristocrat denounce it alike. "It is too stupid ever to become law," declares the Radical *Intransigeant* (Paris); while the Clerical and Monarchical *Soleil* (Paris) exclaims that this puts a penalty on making a living and is a return to the ancient régime, "with a revival of the corvée, the tallage, and the income tax." "It was scarcely worth while," adds the *Soleil* bitterly, "to make a revolution and guillotine so many unhappy victims to reach such an end as this!" The Radicals who most vehemently oppose the measure complain that the old abuses of the monarchy are being revived, without any compensating conditions. Prince Napoleon has taken advantage of the occasion to assail the Republic, and has published a long letter in the *Figaro* (Paris), in which, after complaining of his compulsory exile, he declares:

"I am compelled as a duty, by the very name I bear, to take an interest in the public affairs of France. . . . France is, perhaps, the country in the world least adapted to the infliction of such an impost, while the present moment is the worst possible occasion for decreeing it."

He proceeds to detail his objections to the measure, saying that, while it is not essentially a bad one, at this moment "it will rouse up hatreds between the classes through its unfair discriminations." "The rich will evade it, and make their burden fall upon the middle classes." "The Treasury will thus be depleted." These middle-class people are the landowners "and the value of land can not be concealed, and thus the tax can not be evaded." The proletariat is least touched by it.

The so-called "unfair discriminations" may be judged from certain provisions of the bill which we thus summarize:

A Parisian workingman who earns $1,000 a year will be taxed to the amount of a little over 25 cents. A farmer of the same income will pay $15. A man in business who makes $10,000 a year must pay $700. An army officer whose gross income is $900 is to be assessed $10 if he lives in a small country garrison and $8 if he is stationed in Paris.

In view of these anomalies the Paris *Gaulois* calls Mr. Caillaux's attempt at financial reform "a blundering experiment." In another article this important Conservative organ writes:

"The bill is one of the prettiest pieces of mystification that parliamentary history has ever recorded, rich as that history is in the procreation of monstrosities. There is not a single article out of the ninety-eight comprized in the bill which is rationally applicable. It is a work at once incoherent and chimerical, which equally defies the good sense and the honesty of the country."

The whole campaign in favor of an income tax, declares the leading organ of Paris, the *Temps*, is based on a bid for votes, an appeal to the proletariat who wish to see the rich and substantial middle classes open their money-boxes for the public good. To quote this journal:

"What then is the meaning of this agitation for an income tax? It is merely a bid for popular support at the polls. Under the sounding phrases, 'fiscal justice' and 'social progress,' what are the real motives that lie hidden? What is it that bids us change impersonal and indirect taxes, which were neither inquisitorial nor vexatious, into personal and direct levies on the incomes of individuals?

"The French Revolution made no demands of this sort, which are, indeed, contrary to its spirit. Base flattery of the masses, the wild scattering of delusive promises, the exploitation, in view of such promises, of local rancors, and local complaisance, the monstrous excitement of demagogic passion, with the hope of

ALL FOR PEACE, BUT WHAT OF SERVIA?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"A HANDSOME CONCESSION."

EUROPA (intervening between Austria and Servia—*to the former*)—"I think I can persuade my young friend here to be reasonable, and I am sure you can afford to be generous."

AUSTRIA—"I don't remember to have asked your opinion, madam. But—if he's prepared to lick my boots, I'll then consider whether I'll allow him to go on living." —*Punch* (London).

BALKAN BARBARISM.

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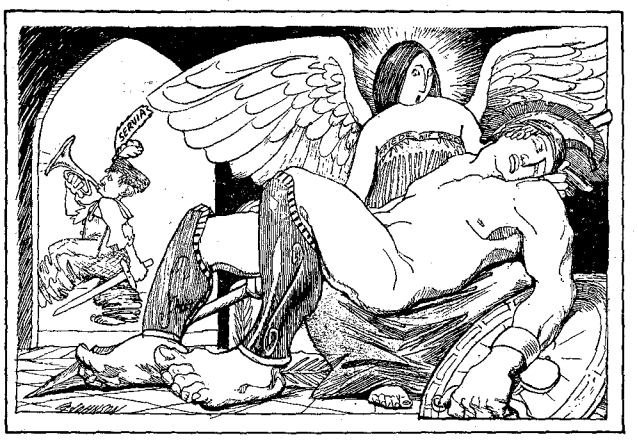

SLEEPING MARS.

PEACE—"I have scarcely got this great lout to sleep before that fresh urchin begins to toot his horn. I am almost inclined to hope the fool will wake him." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE PRUDENT WIFE.

"Ivan, for heaven's sake don't get mixt up in that scrap. You have my whole property in your pockets."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TROUBLE AHEAD.

fishing and catching something in the troubled waters on election day—that is the whole business."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY EMIGRANTS AVOID AUSTRALIA

IT has long been the custom to blame the labor-unions in Australia for the dearth of population there. The Labor party hopes to keep wages up by discouraging new arrivals, we have been told. This "stock answer" is analyzed mercilessly by the Australian correspondent of the London *Times*, who concludes that it is not the workingmen, but the landlords, curiously enough, who are keeping out immigration. He reaches this result by citing the case of the Australian State of Victoria, which has but fourteen souls to the square mile, against Tasmania's seven and New South Wales's five. He adds:

"But that leaves it still the emptiest country in the world except Chile and Canada; and when you remember that nearly 43 per cent. of its population is concentrated in Melbourne, while it contains a far larger proportion of rich agricultural land than any other State, the density ceases to strike you as anything wonderful. For, remember, the 17,746 acres of good agricultural land mentioned above is the amount still unalienated, not the amount still unused. Draw a line on the map from Geelong to Warrnambool; for a hundred miles along that line, and for nearly fifty miles north, stretches what is probably the emptiest piece of fertile land on the earth's surface—not as empty now as it was a few years ago, but still only scantily patched with dairy-farms held on a rack-rental or acquired at a price that leaves little for the farmer to live on. Mostly it is held by the descendants of the men to whom it was given in the 'thirties of last century. And here is the explanation of Victorian decadence—these areas of rich soil privately held, unoccupied except by sheep, less taxed and rated lower than any similar soil in Australia, kept empty while young and eager Victorian farmers go to other States in search of land to cultivate."

The absenteeism of landlords who spend rents and profits in London is more boldly assailed and described by the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, as follows:

"Most of them (the absentee Australian landowners) are interested in pastoral or mining pursuits, and the less settlement there is in Australia the cheaper and more plentiful the land available for sheep- and cattle-farming. As long as there are sufficient hands here to work the stations and the mines, these persons think that is enough for all purposes. New settlers cut up the sheep- and cattle-runs, and thereby seem to injure rather than benefit their absentee owners. They do not want to have emigrants encouraged to go out to Australia for that purpose, and, therefore, think we ought to do with the population we have. . . . . .

"The safety of Australia depends on the capacity of the population to hold it for the white race, and the new settler, who is regarded as a likely trespasser on the absent squatter's domain, is also a defender of it. If these unpatriotic Australians only knew it, immigration is the only form of insurance by which their property in the commonwealth can be guaranteed; and, even tho settlement takes some of their land, it makes them more secure of the income derived from the remainder."

FAILURE OF NEW GUNS TO STOP WAR

THE plea of every inventor of a new gun or explosive, that his invention will end all war by making it too frightful for humanity to engage in, is disputed by States Councilor Dr. von Bruns, who bases his calculations on the proportion of killed and wounded shown by the government records of the Russo-Japanese War. Writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) he takes up the assertion of von Bloch in his celebrated book on war that "in the future the loss of soldiers through rifle and artillery fire will be doubled and trebled." To this Dr. von Bruns replies that "on the contrary the improvement in the manufacture of arms will render necessary such alterations in the tactics of battle as will bring about a diminution in the number of the killed and wounded."

Bloch's prediction was made before the war in Manchuria, while von Bruns has the figures of killed and wounded to support his statements. He writes:

"The loss in killed and wounded, in proportion to the number engaged, was as high in the Manchurian campaign as in the bloodiest battle in the War of 1870–71, on the German side. The proportion of those who died on the field of battle is much higher than in previous wars [the Chino-Japanese, the Turkish-Greek, the American-Spanish, and the Boer wars]. The proportionate number of those seriously wounded or laid up by their injuries is much smaller than in previous wars. The proportion of those slightly wounded is much higher than in previous wars. More than a tenth of the wounded were able to return to the ranks, and one-half of them returned to active duty at the expiration of three months."

The idea which is said to have inspired Richard Jordan Gatling in inventing his famous weapon, namely, that he might make battles shorter and more fatal to combatants, and war intolerable and eventually impossible, is illusory, declares Dr. von Bruns. He summarizes his reasons as follows:

"The expectations entertained by certain friends of peace that war, with all its inhuman horrors, will be rendered impossible in the future, through the terrific destructiveness of improved weapons, are proved to be utterly groundless. The results which we have stated above, gathered from the experience of soldiers employing the most modern arms, testify to this fact. The long-distance artillery and musket fire, even tho their employment in

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battle causes a higher total of combined dead and wounded, render fewer of these latter permanently disabled. It is on this ground that the records of past history are repeated in our own time, for in the great battles of the nations, in the lapse of many centuries up to this day, the proportion of those killed has not become any greater in spite of the improvement made in the manufacture of arms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIUMPHS AND FAILURES OF EDWARD

ALTHO the King of England is "the arbiter of Europe both in politics and in fashions," according to the *Je Sais Tout*, a lively Parisian monthly, he is not equally successful in both departments. Indeed, while he is pictorially represented in this journal as throned on his island home and holding in his hand the lines that control all the Powers, including Turkey and Persia, we are told he has in vain struggled to abolish the top hat. In the matter of interfering personally in the affairs of the outside world, he is simply doing as the industrial monarchs and rulers of the world do. Thus we read in the *Intransigeant* (Paris):

"This sympathetic monarch handles politics as a drummer manages his business, and not in the way politics are managed by the chancelleries. He does not mind stepping down from the heights and even personally carrying on his profession in a foreign country. His fashion of conducting the political affairs of his own country, which are the political affairs of Europe, is without precedent, but this expeditious method has met with such success that it is sure to be followed. Already the young King of Spain has also become alive to the advantages of railway traveling in connection with politics, and Roosevelt is to set out on a great journey through the world to hunt the lion and visit the kings and rulers of the earth."

But if Edward is successful in this domain of diplomacy he is

THE ROYAL VISITOR.

NEPHEW—"What have you got in your pocket, Uncle?"
UNCLE—"Europe!" —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

scarcely so successful in altering the mode. To quote the *Intransigeant:*

"Altho Edward VII., the most truly Parisian of kings, dominates and gives the tone to the European concert, if we may use the language of the courts and of the yellow journals, he seems no longer able to rule and give the tone to the fashion. Each time of life has its pleasures and its privileges. In the domain of the elegant futilities and vanities of capricious fashion the good King has met with several setbacks, which are only compensated by the victories he carries off from the field of political complications."

The writer proceeds to cite examples of this amiable and astute

"PIPING TIMES OF PEACE."
With Edward as chief piper.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

monarch's alternate victory and defeat in the two fields in which he seeks to predominate:

"The King of England was able to prevail against German opposition at Algeciras. About the same time he appeared equally intent on maintaining an energetic campaign against the high hat. His views at Algeciras prevailed, but the top hat is still being worn in spite of him."

The cannonade of the Hull fishing-boats by Russian war-vessels might have brought on war but for Edward, who yet proved unable to introduce gold buttons on the evening dress of his subjects:

"Altho the King of England was able to patch up the friendly relations of his countrymen with Russia, torn to tatters, as these had been, by the affair of the Hull fishing-boats, which resulted in the assembling of a conference at Paris, yet at the very time his design of abolishing the black dress coat and replacing it by an evening dress of blue with gold buttons and a white waistcoat, turned out to be an idle dream. In this matter his setback was complete. The blue coat remained solely the King's coat, and fashion refused to adopt it."

Not only in hats and coats, but in trousers has he met with a similar disappointment. This writer remarks:

"Edward to-day is become the great moderator of Europe. He maintains the peace of the world, France follows suit, Spain obeys, Germany listens, Russia smiles assent, Austria watches him, Turkey and the Balkan States are attentive to his words, but while he is anxious to revive the straight crease which we have abolished on our widened trousers, and has started the wearing of superb gloves, ornamented with brilliant rings, these insignificant variations from custom do not, somehow, seem to take."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITISH DRINKING LESS—The figures for Great Britain's drink bill for 1908, just published, show a remarkable falling off. Previous years have seen a decrease, but the present diminution amounts to nearly $30,000,000, and leads the London *Times* to declare that "it must inevitably be recognized that the nation is steadily becoming more temperate by its own free choice." Dr. Dawson Burns, who supplies these figures to *The Times*, says:

"The national alcohol barometer showed a decided fall in 1908, represented by a diminution of expenditure on intoxicating liquors to the amount of nearly six millions (£5,955,718). On the spirits the diminution was £2,522,014; on beer, £2,541,006; on wines, £892,698.

"The total expenditure was £161,060,482, as compared with £167,016,200 in 1907.

"In 1908 the average expenditure per head was £3 12s. 3¾d., and per family of five persons £18 1s. 6¾d., compared with £3 15s. 9d. per head and £18 18s. 9d. per family in 1907.

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"Taking increase of population into account, the decreased expenditure was equal to £7,529,913.

"Those who may be inclined to remark upon the small difference in the per-head and family expenditures, notwithstanding the large aggregate decrease, may be asked to remember that probably the entire drink expenditure proceeds from less than two-thirds of the population, and that the individual expenditure varies from a small to an extravagant amount.

"As the decrease in the drink expenditure of 1908, compared with that of 1907, was greater than that between any two other adjacent years during a considerable period, the inquiry may naturally arise as to the cause or causes of this latest decline. The depression in trade will be assigned as the principal cause, but it may be hoped that it was not the only one; and, in any case, the fact remains that the national expenditure on alcoholic liquors was nearly six millions less in 1908 than in the previous year. In other words, there was a saving of this amount from the use of intoxicating drink, and a prevention of the injurious results which might have followed such an application."

INVENTIONS AND CIVILIZATION

THAT our age is the age of invention is another way of saying that civilization is advancing. From statistics we learn that the United States stands first in the number of patents taken out in a given year, England second. But the number taken out in England in proportion to the population is greater than in the United States. In this latter respect, Italy, the discoverer of galvanism, the inventor of the telescope, and, in our own day, of aerial or wireless telegraphy, comes last, altho not quite last in the total number of patents issued.

"The demand for patents," says the *Umschau* (Berlin), "may be taken as giving the measure of a nation's advancement; the more patents demanded from a government, the greater the civilization of the country concerned." The writer proceeds to give this table, constructed from the latest government records:

TABLE OF PATENTS TAKEN OUT

	Patents Obtained During 1900	Proportion to each 100,000 Inhabitants	Percentage of Illiterates in each Country
United States	22,600	30	(?)
England	15,300	37	3.7
Germany	14,800	26	0.07
France	7,020	18	4 6
Belgium	1,390	31	10.1
Italy	1,030	3	33.08
Switzerland	900	18	00.8

A broader generalization on the question of how far the demand for patents, and the making of patent articles, has a social or political significance, is presented by the noted economist Du Bois Reymond in the *Technologie und Wissenschaft* (Berlin). This writer's remarks may thus be summarized:

Inventive productivity must not be looked upon as a spontaneous manifestation of natural intellectual activity. It is a phenomenon which depends for its origin and its effectiveness upon environment. Thus we find it at its highest point in nations which are most advanced, organized, as a political unit, most completely, and richest. For it is easily seen that prosperity and luxury create new wants, which suggest to the inventor new investigations such as lead to new discoveries. Inventive genius therefore reaches its highest perfection in the United States, in England, and in Germany, countries in which the industries have attained to the most complete development.

The greater volume of the patents recorded pertain to technical inventions. For instance, in the year 1900 in Germany alone 1,500 patents were granted in the field of electrical engineering alone. We may also gage the standard of technical industries in a country by the number of patents granted in a given year. Noticeable therefore is the great inventive productivity of Belgium, in the comparatively small technical productivity of Italy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY'S DEFENSE OF EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

AS we have published the criticisms of the London *Times* correspondent against the Italian administration of the Earthquake Relief Fund, it is only fair to hear what the Roman press have to say in rebuttal. The leading government organ, the *Tribuna* (Rome), replies at some length to English criticism in a recent issue, first of all enumerating the grounds of complaint, as follows:

"The main charges made are these: excessive fear of being suspected; unnecessary precautions; too much care in providing for the future with neglect of the present necessity; failure of energy and quick-sightedness in the distribution of relief; avarice, if we so call it, in failing to give out relief, so that the great amount of the contributions remained in the hands of the committee; finally, an unwillingness to keep the public informed of the work that was being done."

The *Tribuna* thinks it absurd that the committee should be charged with fear of being suspected of wrong-doing, and says of this complaint:

"We decline to discuss the question whether the members of the committee entertained an excessive dread of falling under suspicion. It is yet too true that in the air of Italy suspicion is universal; the querulousness of professional Catos revels in it; the most hasty judgments become current, and the more unfounded they are the more eagerly are they repeated. On this account we are not inclined to blame the man, who on hearing insinuations and charges of merely possible truth, has been driven to be on his guard and to manifest the most rigid cautiousness in his actions. . . . The number of persons who have been relieved, and the amount of money disbursed, prove, however, that the Central Committee were not content to rest on their laurels. Nor have they been backward in informing the public of their proceedings. On the contrary, they have agitated the cause of the afflicted with the most fruitful results."

To the charge that the committee took more thought of the future than the present this writer retorts:

"Was the committee expected to distribute at once all the money collected? In the first place, such a course would have been of no benefit to those, especially the Calabrians, who would have been unable to avail themselves of the cash by purchasing necessaries which could not be procured on the spot. . . . But the second and main consideration is that such a form of relief would have involved the frittering away of the fund in small sums, and thus proved paltry and ineffective. For with the 18,000,000 lire [$3,600,000] collected they could have disbursed only a few thousand allotments of 500 lire [$100], or of 250 lire [$50], and thus put it out of their power to render further assistance of any kind."

It is called ridiculous to accuse the members of the committee of avariciously hoarding and keeping back the money. As a matter of fact, at the time when the complaint was made, seven-ninths of the whole sum contributed had already been disbursed for the purposes for which it was intended. Thus this writer declares:

"Accusations have been made against the committee on the supposition that they possest powers and resources which at the time they did not have. . . . The only funds at the disposal of the committee were those indicated above, and the disposable balance soon dwindled.

"This balance, in fact, amounted to scarcely 4,000,000 lire [$800,000] out of 18,000,000 lire [$3,600,000]. With such resources the calls of future years had to be provided for. . . . We may say in conclusion, blest are the foresight and the slowness of avarice if, while every one has his daily bread, and is raising a roof over his head, some thought is also taken concerning the future, for deserted orphans, feeble old men and women, penniless scholars, and destitute widows. It is only thus that for month after month, and even for many years, the needs that still continue to exist can find relief and satisfaction, and the charity of innumerable benefactors have an enduring and not merely a temporary effect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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"BLUFFING OFF" EARTHQUAKES

THAT a policy of "bluff" in regard to earthquakes has been favored in California for a half century past is asserted by Prof. G. K. Gilbert in his presidential address on "Earthquake Forecasts" before the American Association of Geographers, printed in *Science* (New York, January 22). This policy Professor Gilbert regards as very short-sighted. Earthquakes are in great measure predictable, he says, and the damage they do is preventable; let us then try to foresee and prevent rather than pretend that there is no danger. Professor Gilbert takes his descriptive phrase from a paragraph written by Prof. J. D. Whitney in 1868, running as follows:

"The prevailing tone in that region, at present, is that of assumed indifference to the dangers of earthquake calamities—the author of a voluminous work on California, recently published in San Francisco, even going so far as to speak of earthquakes as 'harmless disturbances.' But earthquakes are not to be bluffed off. They will come, and will do a great deal of damage. The question is, How far can science mitigate the attendant evils, and thus do something toward giving that feeling of security which is necessary for the full development of that part of the country?"

Professor Gilbert goes on to comment on this as follows:

"This policy of assumed indifference, which is probably not shared by any other earthquake-district in the world, has continued to the present time and is accompanied by a policy of concealment. It is feared that if the ground of California has a reputation for instability, the flow of immigration will be checked, capital will go elsewhere, and business activity will be impaired. Under the influence of this fear, a scientific report on the earthquake of 1868 was suppressed. When the organization of the Seismological Society was under consideration, there were business men who discouraged the idea, because it would give undesirable publicity to the subject of earthquakes.

"Pains are taken to speak of the disaster of 1906 as a conflagration, and so far as possible the fact is ignored that the conflagration was caused, and its extinguishment prevented, by injuries due to the earthquake. During the period of after-shocks, it was the common practise of the San Francisco dailies to publish telegraphic accounts of small tremors perceived in the eastern part of the United States but omit mention of stronger shocks in the city itself; and I was soberly informed by a resident of the city that the greater number of the shocks at that time were occasioned by explosions of dynamite in the neighborhood. The desire to ignore the earthquake danger has not altogether prevented the legitimate influence of the catastrophe on building regulations and building practises, but there can be little question that it has encouraged unwise construction, not only in San Francisco but in other parts of the malloseismic district.

"The policy of concealment is vain, because it does not conceal. It reflects a standard of commercial morality which is being rapidly superseded, for the successful salesman to-day is he who represents his goods fairly and frankly. It is unprofitable because it interferes with measures of protection against a danger which is real and important.

"Earthquake damage is at least as preventable as fire damage. It is possible so to construct houses that they will neither collapse nor otherwise be vitally injured by such shocks as have visited California in the past. In a house so built there will be small danger from earthquake-started fires because they will be both accessible and quickly detected. It is wreckage that prevents the prompt extinguishment of the initial blaze. In a house so built there will be little damage to furniture, merchandise, and other valuable contents. With houses so built the life risk will become a vanishing quantity, for practically all earthquake casualties are directly due to the failure of buildings. And in a community thus protected in life and property the terror of the mysterious unheralded temblor—a factor far outweighing the actual personal peril—will gradually wear away.

"In saying that earthquake damage is preventable I would not be understood to imply that the subject of earthquake-proof construction is at all adequately developed. Competent modes of construction are known, but the best modes, the most economic modes, the modes best adapted to American materials and conditions, remain to be determined, and there is much need of investigation.

"It should be the policy of the people and State of California to see that the necessary investigations are made, and that the results are embodied in the building regulations of all cities as well as in the entire building-practise of the State. And, in order that the methods of construction may be properly adjusted to the very unequal local requirements, provision should be made for a seismic survey and the mapping of tracts of special earthquake danger."

EDIBILITY OF MOLD

THE fact that some prefer cheese or ham that has developed more or less mold, while they would instantly reject moldy bread, leads the London *Lancet* (February 20) to ask why such a distinction is made. The writer thinks that dry mold is harmless while moist mold may be poisonous. Certainly custom and an acquired taste are factors. Moldy cheese, however relished by epicures, is not universally in favor, and moldy ham, which is placed in the same category by *The Lancet*, is not highly regarded in this country. We quote from the article as follows:

"It is a little difficult to understand in what way the human instinct is guided in regard to deciding when molds on foods are objectionable and when they are acceptable. It is certain at any rate that the same mold is both relished and objected to according to the particular food on which it flourishes. No one eats for choice moldy jam or a moldy strawberry or biscuit, and yet the same mold growing on a cheese or a ham may be appreciated. If, again, the same mold were found on beef or mutton, the meat would probably be regarded as unfit for food. In some instances, notably certain hams and cheeses, the mold is cultivated to give these respective articles of food a ripe appearance and flavor, and when they attain this condition they as a rule increase in value. So far there has not been much evidence to show that the ordinary molds which find a favorable place for development in foods are *per se* injurious to health, but the subject is worthy of deeper investigation than it has hitherto received. The presence of mold implies staleness or age.

"It is well known, however, that the digestibility and palatability of not a few foods increase as they 'ripen.' We have already mentioned the instances of cheese and ham, and there are the further instances of 'hung' mutton and venison and game. By ripening we do not mean a state bordering on actual putrefaction when such foods are described as 'high,' but a seasoned condition when the food becomes more tender, digestible, and appetizing. At this period mold may be found, especially if the seasoning process has been allowed to develop in a damp place. It seems as tho foods which are palatable only if eaten comparatively fresh may act poisonously on the system when moldy, and conversely it would appear that those foods which are eaten dried or cured or which can be kept in a more or less dried state are undamaged by mold. Cheese, after all, is more or less the dried nitrogenous portion of milk; 'hung' mutton is mutton that is exposed for some time to a current of air so that, at any rate, its surface is dry; of hams the same thing may be said. In the opposite category would be placed the moldy fruit or jam which are, of course, moist, or the biscuit which has been lying in a moist place, for neither a biscuit nor flour would go moldy if kept dry. The reason partly why some like mold in Stilton cheese while all resent the same mold in a strawberry depends probably upon this question of moisture. The guiding principle appears to be—as far, at any rate, as the palate goes—that anything which is moldy must not be wet. This conclusion still leaves open the point as to whether mold occurring on food, whether wet or dry, may not be dangerous, having regard to the relations which have appeared to exist between low organisms and disease. On the whole, there is reason for believing that the health would be better safeguarded if molds were kept out of the diet."

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TYPEWRITER TYPOGRAPHY

THAT the form of letter made imperative by the conditions of the typewriting-machine will ere long be the only one used for printing, is asserted by Jacob Backes, writing in *Typewriter Topics* (New York). Of course "typewriter-type" is already found and used in all printing-offices for use in letters and circulars originally intended as imitations of typewriting. Printers are beginning to lose sight of this condition and we occasionally see the form used where there is no thought of deception. It is Mr. Backes's contention that it will ultimately displace the ordinary Roman type altogether. The writer rejoices in this for patriotic reasons; for the typewriter type is, he says, a peculiarly characteristic American form. Mr. Backes shows forth the faith that is in him by causing his article to be printed from a photo-reproduction of matter typewritten on the machine. He says:

"Are the typographical characteristics of the Roman style of alphabetical representation destined to disappear in the course of time from the First Reader, the magazines, the newspaper columns, even as script-written characters are seen with less and less frequency in the morning's mail? Are the proportions and peculiarities of Roman letters to lose their seal of typal standardism in the child's primer and in the statute book, giving way to typewriter type? If appearances and portents do not deceive, an influence peculiarly American from A to Z is soon to dominate in the world of letters. . . .

"Not more than a generation ago--as many who read this will doubtless remember--among variant phenomena of ridicule and disparagement the criticism was current that the typewritten sheet held neither writing --because it was not script; nor printing, because the lines ended unevenly, and because, to accommodate imperious mechanical factors, the appearance of the separate types was modified to such an extent as to be at obvious variance with the prevailing Roman. Further, it was alleged, tho never proved, that the personality of the writer invariably disappeared in the machinalism of the writing.

"How strange, how archaic, these half-forgotten notes in the gamut of disapproval would sound to-day! Not only have the undisguisable characteristics of the typewritten sheet held their own, but the machine has swept into the background all other methods of alphabetic communication. and its influence is daily becoming more and more in evidence in even the field of typography.

"Tho machines with script letters can be obtained from several manufacturers, and could be obtained from all, the demand for such deviations from the typewriter norm is comparatively weak and lessening. Tho machines could be and have been constructed closely simulating the characteristics of Roman letters, such unpractical relics from the experimental decades of the Typewriter Age are few in number, and to be found, must be sought in garrets, curio cabinets, and private museums. . . .

"For strictly writing purposes no practical machine has ever been or is likely to be constructed securing an even right-hand margin in the first draft of manuscriptal or epistolary matter. If they were made and offered for sale, they would soon lag superfluous on the shelves for the reason that the sender of letters, documents, and manuscripts desires to have his creations look as personalized as circumstances permit him. He would look with disfavor on any parallel-margining contrivance or adjustment which, causing his writings to strongly resemble printed circulars, would subject them to the risk of being cursorily adjudged as such by the recipient and thrown into the nearest waste-basket. . . .

"It is probably true to say that for every typewritten letter that comes from the typewriting machine, two 'typewritten' letters are produced which owe their origin to some kind of stenciling device, or to some kind of, or specialized modification of, the printing press. In every large American and European city printers are busily engaged in turning out 'form' letters and cousined pseudo-epistolaries designed to be 'perfect imitations of typewritten originals,' to 'look personal', etc.; on each of which the addressee's name, if it appears at all, is the only thing genuinely typewritten. To such purpose and with such effect is this sort of thing carried on, that not the least valuable attainment in the modern business education consists of the ability to fabricate these typewritered--not typewritten--letters, and the naturally corresponding ability to detect such simulations in the received envelops' inhold.

"Most surely will come the day when the historian will make curious ethical observations on how the advance of the American style of representing the letters of the alphabet was assisted by typal deception and human frailty.

"The printer does not stop at this point: if he wanted to, the public would not let him. To typewriter type his customer has successively been antagonistic, complacent, reconciled, indulgent, insistent: and at present this once-scornful public often orders and expects the printer to use this type--because it is the business type of the world--in a hundred different classes of commercial forms and reports--that is, in matter not at all epistolary or ephemeral in character, but of a kind for which Roman type was formerly used as a matter of course.

"Among numerous reasons why this inroad of American type on Roman type accelerates and establishes is this: the printing-type makers not only market facsimiles of typewriter type, but generously furnish information and facilities calculated to enable the printer to better manipulate this interesting type so as to secure the dubious deceptive effects referred to above."

In contradistinction to all forms of letter that embody the individuality of a personal designer, Mr. Backes asserts that this new form embodies the characteristics of a race and an age—the age of machinery. He concludes:

"The word American is engraved and engraced on the origin, progress, and apotheosis of this world type; this type whose superseding strides will never retrace; this alphabet inevitable and ultimate."

DUPLICATING COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHS

WHEN the French autochrome plates, for taking colored transparencies, were first placed on the market, it was stated that they possest the disadvantage that duplication was impossible, each picture being unique. This is not quite true. Of course the printing of an indefinite number of copies from a single plate, as in ordinary photography in black and white, can not be carried out; but a picture may be copied by using it as the subject of a second photographic process, and this, of course, can be continued indefinitely. Recent experiment has brought out simplified methods of doing this easily and quickly. The principal difficulty has been to copy the colors exactly, but this may now be done by the use of proper color-screens. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 13):

"Theory, which is confirmed by experience, tells us that it is impossible to obtain from an autochrome photograph a reproduction rigorously similar to the original, at once in transparency, in brilliancy, and in purity of color. Some skilful operators, however, have obtained interesting reproductions by the use of artificial light, especially by utilizing two arc-lamps whose rays are reflected by a white card placed behind the picture to be copied. Gimpel has given in *The Bulletin* of the French Photographical Society some practical directions for obtaining acceptable results with daylight. For the first photograph to be reproduced a subject was chosen including a somewhat extended white beach; this photograph, together with a sheet of ground glass, was placed in a camera that was pointed toward the sky, taking care to select a gray day and using a standard yellow screen over the objective.

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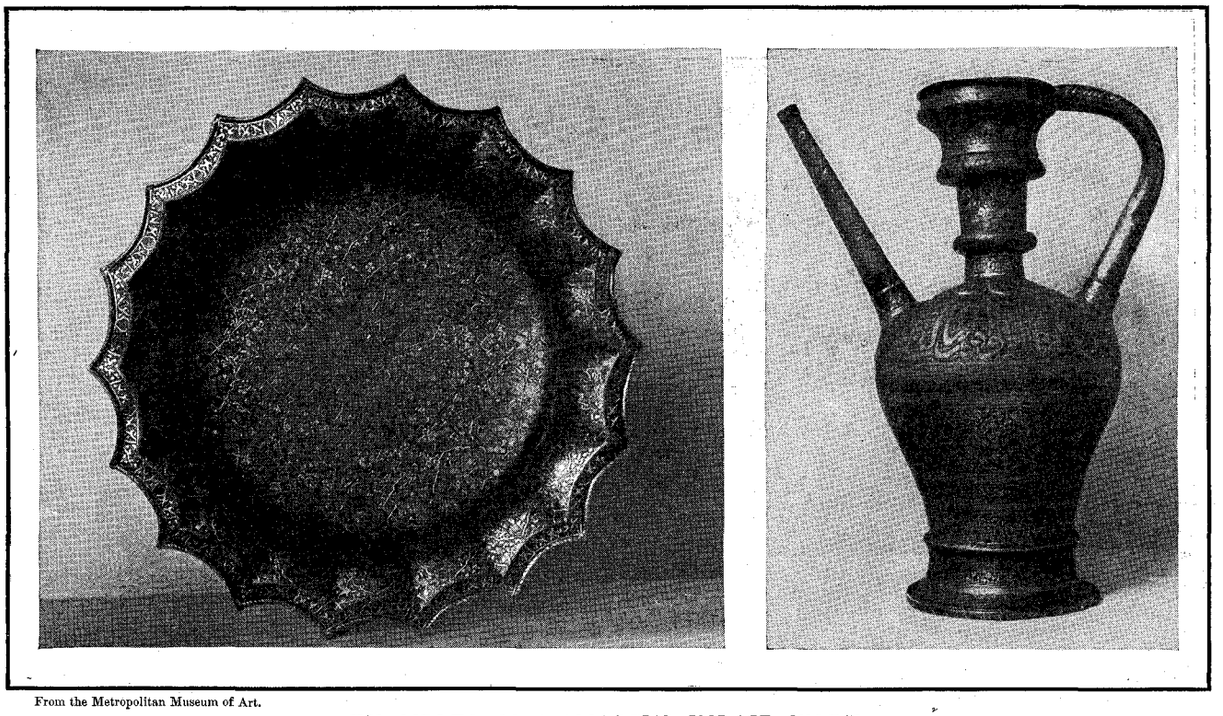

From the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

EXAMPLES OF DAMASCUS INLAID WORK.

A new method invented in England produces this result with less effort and cost.

A picture reproduced in these conditions presented a dominant yellow tint, indicating that the screen used to take direct views with autochrome plates is of too intense a coloration for making reproductions. It may nevertheless be used by making a correction as follows: a plate of gelatinized glass is tinted with a very dilute solution of anilin violet; the coloring process is continued until the picture made in the first experiment, placed on the tinted plate, loses its dominant yellow. The screen so constituted is dried, and, in succeeding reproductions, is placed between the picture to be copied and the diffusing-screen of ground glass. The best results are obtained when the reproduction is slightly smaller than the original."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW METHOD OF INLAYING METALS

A NEW method of inlaying metals, simpler and less expensive than the far-famed Damascus work, has been recently invented in England. The metals used become partially alloyed, one with another, and beautiful effects in great variety are thus produced. The new process is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 27). The writer recalls that the art of damaskeening was practised in the most remote periods, in Persia, China, and Japan. Metal-workers in Rome became expert in a similar kind of inlaid-work which was known as *cælatura* and some of the articles found in the ruins of Pompeii are of bronze inlaid with silver. These trades must have disappeared completely at the epoch of the invasions, and it is not until the thirteenth century that we recover a trace of them. At this epoch, Cairo, Granada, Persia, and certain cities of Asia Minor practised this industry, but the most skilful workers lived at Damascus, and the art of inlaying introduced by the Venetians into the West was of the Damascus style. The writer continues:

"Damaskeening consisted in engraving with a burin on a metal surface the lines of a design that it was desired to represent and inlaying them with threads and bands of gold or silver, finally polishing the whole. Such work was difficult and its cost was high, so that there has been continual experimentation to get the same ornamental effects more easily. Many processes have been invented, in which the metal is either poured into the hollows in a molten state or is introduced in the form of a chemical composition which yields the metal when heated. . . . Unfortunately the artistic value of the results thus obtained has never reached that of real damaskeen work.

"The delicate art of damaskeening, however, may perhaps witness a revival under a slightly different form, owing to a simplified and ingenious process due to an Englishman, Mr. Sherard Cowper Coles. . . . . .

"If we immerse in a metallic powder an object made of a sufficiently refractory metal, and heat the whole to a temperature somewhat below the point of fusion of the powdered metal, this latter will sublime in part and form on the surface of the object a deposit that is not simply superposed, but is alloyed with the metal and unites with it to a depth that may be determined at will.

"Besides this, the new process allows of the production of varied color-effects, due to the combination of several metals with one another and with the supporting metal.

"The modus operandi consists in covering the object with a protective composition, the parts to be incrusted being the only ones uncovered. The protective layer should have a consistency similar to that of the mastic used by glass-workers. The design is traced in it with the aid of a well-sharpened tool and the portions cut out are carefully removed. The object thus prepared is enclosed in an iron box containing a bed of filings of the metal to be used for incrustation, and then covered with the same filings so as to be entirely surrounded with them. The box is then placed in a furnace and heated to the proper temperature.

"A mixture of several metals may be used, but not in a single operation; there must be as many separate processes as there are metals to deposit. The different layers are not superposed but penetrate and become alloyed.

"The duration of the heating-process varies from a few minutes to several hours, according to the depth of the incrustation desired and according to the kind of metals used.

"The inside walls of the box are not incrusted, because they are hotter than the object within, so that, according to the principle known in elementary physics as the 'principle of the cold surface,' it is on the latter that the vapors condense."

This process, the writer says in conclusion, is based on the method of galvanization known as "sherardization," also the invention of Mr. Coles and named after him. This has already been described in these columns.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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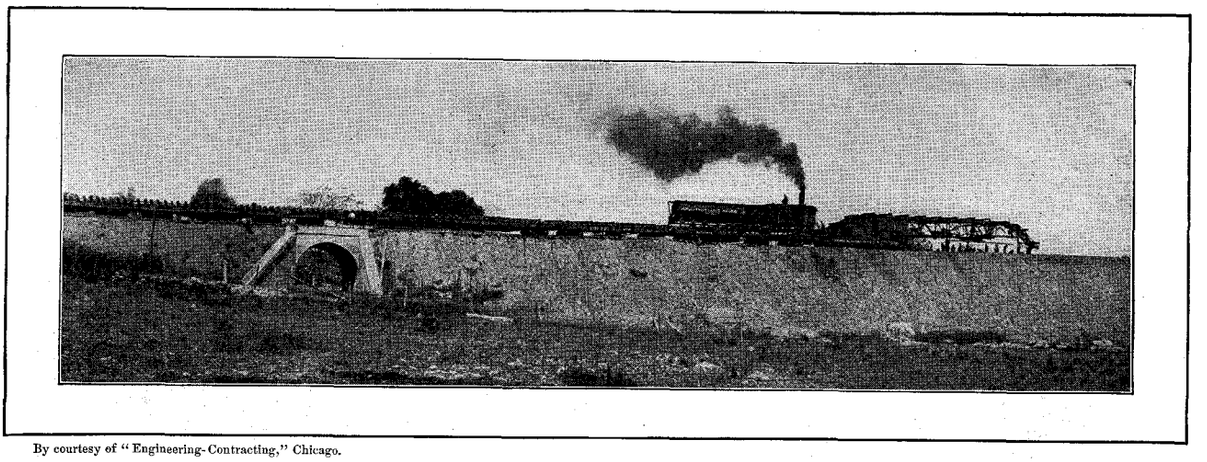


By courtesy of "Engineering-Contracting," Chicago.

TRACK-LAYING MACHINE IN OPERATION ON THE GUYMARD CUT-OFF.

LAYING TRACK BY MACHINERY

THE track-laying machinery now in use by the Erie road in building its forty-mile freight cut-off from Guymard to Turner, N. Y., is described and illustrated in *Engineering-Contracting* (Chicago, March 10). With this apparatus, under favorable conditions, three to four miles of track may be laid daily, and a rate of half a mile an hour has actually been reached at times. Says the above-named paper:

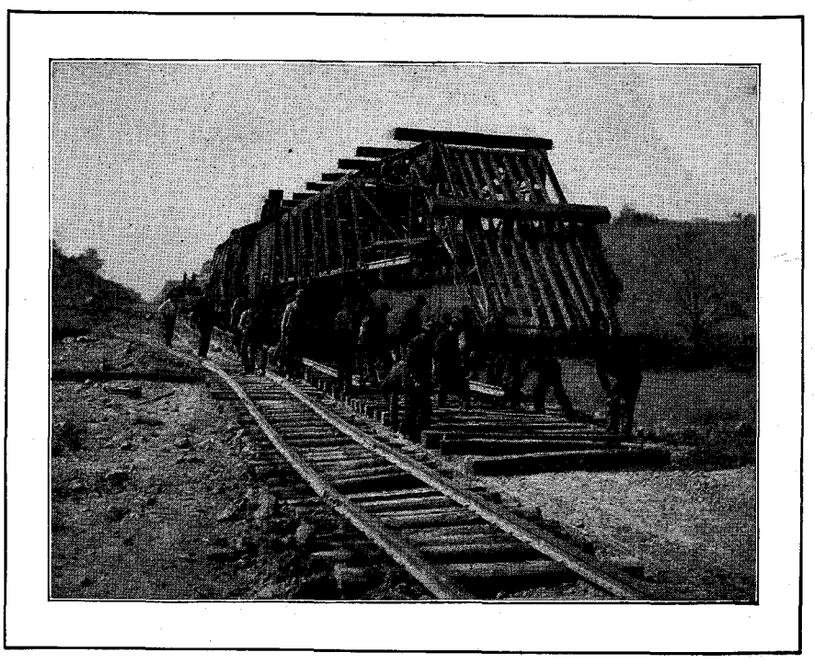
"The results obtained with the machine have attracted considerable attention among railroad-men during the past few years, and especially so on the above-mentioned work, where representatives of several railroads inspected its operation. One feature that is especially noteworthy is the fact that on the first half-day's work, with the assistance of only twenty green Austrians, half a mile was laid and quarter-spiked, which gives an idea of the labor-saving qualities of the machine.

"The machine is entirely different from other track-laying machines. In the first place, the machine is equipped with engines and a boiler which furnish power for propelling itself and a train of twenty to thirty cars of material along the track, as well as delivering the rails and ties on the roadbed at the front. The gearing is so arranged that the machine and train are moving constantly but very slowly, the speed being about 30 feet per minute. As the machine handles the construction train, saving the cost of maintaining one locomotive and crew, it can readily be seen that there is considerable saving to the railroad or contractor.

"A minimum amount of labor is required, as the material is brought up from the rear and delivered on the roadbed entirely by steam power. The ties are delivered to the machine itself by means of the rails which act as tie-conveyors. When the ties reach the machine they are picked up by an endless-chain conveyor and carried over the truss to a point 68 feet in advance of the car, where they are deposited on the roadbed and automatically spaced one at a time as the machine moves forward.

"On this machine trams for conveying the material are eliminated, as the rails are drawn forward on rollers over the material-train by means of two sets (on each side) of powerful compression rollers and are taken ahead on the lower chord of the truss and lowered to a position by means of steam hoists. . . . . .

"The full track-laying crew is composed of 40 men, which includes 8 spikers and 4 nippers. If there is a good organization, 3 or 3½ miles per day can be laid and quarter-spiked. On occasions as much as 2,500 feet per hour has been laid and quarter-spiked with this machine."



By courtesy of "Engineering-Contracting," Chicago.

END-VIEW OF TRACK-LAYING MACHINE, SHOWING METHOD OF DEPOSITING TIES.

A NON-INFLAMMABLE CELLULOID

THE disastrous and fatal fires caused by celluloid films in moving-picture machines have stimulated scientists for years to try to devise some form of celluloid that would not burn. If this substance could be made non-inflammable, it could be used in a hundred ways that are now impossible. In its present form it is almost an explosive, and the touch of a lighted cigar is enough to set off a moving-picture film and imperil hundreds of lives. It is therefore a noteworthy fact that a variety of celluloid called "cellite" is now manufactured in Germany which, if not perfectly incombustible, is at any rate slow-burning and no more dangerous than sealing-wax. This is described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 30) by E. Lemaire, who writes as follows:

"The valuable and remarkable properties of celluloid are much diminished in value by a great defect — its combustibility. It is, in fact, made essentially of a homogeneous mixture — a 'solid solution,' as we say now—of two eminently combustible substances, camphor and collodion-cotton, to which are added divers coloring-matters. Collodion-cotton is a nitro-cellulose,

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less highly nitrated than gun-cotton, and, unlike it, is non-explosive, but it nevertheless contains the oxygen necessary for its combustion out of contact with air; so that when celluloid has once ignited it burns violently and can not be stopt. For this reason collodion-cotton is made a constituent of certain explosives such as smokeless powders.

"Attempts have long been made to render celluloid uninflammable, but hitherto with imperfect success; either the product is not completely incombustible or it has lost some of its valuable properties. In all cases the fireproofing has been a costly process.

"Dr. A. Eichengrün has made investigations in quite another direction: he has sought to replace the inflammable collodion-cotton with an analogous compound having the same useful properties. He has found such a compound among the acetyl-celluloses, which are substitute derivatives similar to the nitro-celluloses, in which acetic acid plays the part of the nitric acid."

It will probably appear almost incredible to Americans a few years hence to learn that large audiences crowded into halls and theaters to see pictures from films that resembled nitroglycerin or guncotton in composition and effect, but it is a point in favor of the manufacturers to know that they have been exhausting every effort to devise films less perilous to the spectators. To have a moving picture of a thrilling rescue by firemen followed by the rescue of the audience from the theater is carrying realism too far.

These researches, Mr. Lemaire goes on to say, have occupied eleven years, and after many failures, and the trial of several unsuitable compounds, have finally resulted in the preparation of a substance of the type indicated, which yields a celluloid that is almost perfectly incombustible. This product, to which the name of "cellite" has been given, may be made in various forms by substituting for the camphor used in preparing the ordinary celluloid various artificial chemical products similar to it. Some of these varieties of cellite are hard, some as flexible as leather, some as elastic as rubber, and they may be used instead of glass, gelatin, paper, leathers, and fabrics of various kinds. Ordinary paper and cloth may be made water-proof by being coated with the new substance, and it may of course be used for all purposes for which celluloid is now employed. Its use for the films of cinematographs is expected to be particularly valuable, on account of the great danger of fire with celluloid films. For this purpose a special variety is made. Says the writer:

"Cellite for cinematograph films can not be distinguished at first sight from celluloid. It does differ, however, in the fact that if the heat of the projecting lamp is focused on the film, either for lack of the usual precautions or because the apparatus works badly, a hole simply forms in the film, whereas in such a case an exposure of less than three seconds would be sufficient to ignite a celluloid film. . . . Accurately speaking, the cellite for films is not absolutely incombustible, but it inflames with great difficulty and the flame is propagated slowly and with trouble; the propagation must be aided in some way if the flame is to last more than a few minutes. At the worst, there is plenty of time to put out the fire at its beginning. Generally, however, the most that is done by the fire is to melt the greater part of the film, as if it were sealing-wax. The liquid thus formed, by running off, removes the flame from the rest of the mass, and it goes out. It is well known that the danger of celluloid is that it bursts into flame instantaneously throughout the whole mass as soon as it becomes ignited at one point, and this may be brought about simply by touching it with the lighted end of a cigar."

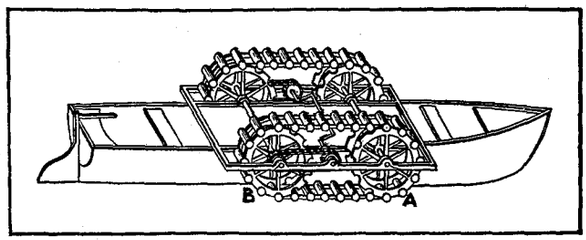
The writer concludes by noting that a delegate sent by the French authorities to examine these films at the factory in Düsseldorf, Germany, has reported favorably upon them and recommends the introduction of the manufacture of cellite into France. He dwells particularly upon the reduction in insurance rates that would be effected by the complete substitution of this substance for celluloid, in all its various uses. Mr. Lemaire is not inclined to be so optimistic; but so far as cinematograph films are concerned, if there is any safe substance of which they can be made, its use should be required by law throughout the civilized world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FALLACY OF THE CONTINUOUS PADDLE

IT is not always true that a doubled effect is obtained by repeating an action. The raw servant who thought it necessary to bake four loaves of bread four times as long as she would bake one, doubtless found out her mistake. So did the people who, in the early days of screw propulsion, fitted out steam-vessels with screws having as many windings as an ordinary wood-screw. The first turn did the business; the others were so much waste metal. The inventors of "continuous paddle-wheels," however, are still with us, altho the extra paddles in their devices are as useless as the extra windings of the old screw propellers, and for the same reason. Mr. W. G. Winterburn, a writer in *International Marine Engineering* (London, March), tells why. He says:

"It is astonishing how this idea has struck the minds of so many would-be inventors, who, if they only consulted the archives of the patent offices, would learn that it has been 'discovered' over and over again, to say nothing of the numberless inventors who have made no efforts to protect it.

"No less a personage than the governor of a British Crown colony, on a trial trip which he honored by his presence, presented me with the suggestion, which he assured me he had thought about



CONTINUOUS PADDLE-WHEEL.

a great deal, but his official duties left him no time to experiment and perfect it. He was astonished when I informed him that I had heard of it for years, and that the scheme was impracticable.

"The idea is to have an endless chain or belt fitted with numerous paddles and revolving about two drums, one near each end of the vessel; apparently the longer the ship the more paddles will come in operation, and the faster will she travel. Devices for feathering the floats flat when moving forward and other constructive details need not be considered here; it is only the fallacy of the principle that I will endeavor to elucidate.

"For the purpose of illustration I borrow a figure from a back number of this journal. One of the floats enters the water at *A* and emerges at *B*. Assuming, for argument, that slip is non-existent, the boat will travel this distance, which we will make equal to the circumference of the wheel at the center of effort.

"As this float emerges at *B*, another one is just entering the water at *A*. It is obviously superfluous to have a train of floats or paddles between these two, altho they are so shown on sketch. The one float traveling sternward is pushing back a body of water equal to its area, but unless those in its wake can travel faster they have no propulsive effect; the floats following at same speed merely add weight and friction.

"Allowing for losses due to obliquity of the floats entering and leaving the water, the advancement of the boat per revolution is, in this case, the distance between the centers of the wheels; if we double the distance we would have to give the wheels another turn to push the boat that much farther forward, but it would be no use adding more paddles. In an ordinary feathering wheel, the work done by each paddle—eliminating slip—pushes the boat forward a distance equal to the chord of the arc of immersion. As the paddle passes the bottom center its useful effort diminishes, but the work is being taken up by the succeeding blade, and so the action is continuous. What advantage would be gained by causing the blade to follow up the stream sent astern, unless its motion could be accelerated, it is difficult to see."

In short, Mr. Winterburn concludes, the only propulsive effect produced by such a system is due to one wheel, the other wheel and the connecting belt adding nothing whatever.

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FOR BREAKING HEARTS

"NOTHING you can say from your thinking will avail with the newly bereaved, but anything you say from your knowing and believing and feeling will be precious." In these words Mr. Howells opens a series of papers to run for the year in *Harper's Bazar* on the subject of the future life. It is explained that the papers will be in the nature of a counsel of consolation, addrest to those in immediate bereavement, and containing such comfort and hope as the great writers who prepare them can offer. Mr. Howells, writing in the April number, tells us that his prime counsel to mourners would be "to trust not only to eternity, but to time, for consolation, and to trust time first, for time is here and now, and eternity is hence and of the future." He adds:

"This counsel does not imply forgetting; to grief, which is of love, that is impossible; but it is well to realize from the universal human knowledge that the agony of to-morrow will not be the agony of to-day; the sharpness will have been dulled a little, and a morrow will come when the lacerating edge will be rounded so that you shall not feel it except as a stress that will no longer tear your heart, and then no stress, but a valued consciousness. You shall even wish to feel it; there will be a sweetness in it which you would not forego, but would keep with you for life."

There is an interesting element of personal *apologia* in the words that follow:

"I can not truly speak to the stricken from the absolute faith which some others can speak from. I am of those who patiently wait for the fulfilment of the hopes which Christianity has worded from the Greek philosophers rather than from the Hebrew prophets. Once I asked my father, a man whose whole life was informally but deeply religious, whether he kept the vivid interest in his doctrine which he once had. He was an old man, and he answered me, 'Youth is the time to believe, age is the time to trust.' Now I am myself an old man, and more than ever I feel the wisdom of this saying. There are many things that I doubt, but few that I deny; where I can not believe, there I often trust; and as all faith is mystical, I would have the bereaved trust their mystical experiences for much truth which they can not affirm. In their darkness it will be strange if there are no gleams of that outer light which wraps our whole ignorance of this life. These will penetrate it sometimes in what seem preternatural experiences of the waking hours, and sometimes in visions of the night, which I would have the sorrower at least passively accept, or not positively refuse. Others can say that such visions, such dreams, are figments of the overwrought brain, but no one whose despair they have brightened will reject them. Whether they are natural or supernatural, they are precious; whether they are the effect of causes quite within ourselves, or are intimations to us from the source of all life that death too shall have an end somewhere, somehow, they are to be cherished and kept in the heart, and not cast out of it as idle and futile. They may be the kaleidoscopic adjustment of our jarred and shattered being; they may be prismal rays of celestial light; who shall say from knowledge? What they oftenest involve is that reunion with the absent which the whole soul yearns and grieves for. Once more, while they last, we have our lost again; we clasp them and hold them to our hearts; we talk with them, face to face, and they tell us—

'What and where they be.'

"When such dreams fade they leave us not so all disconsolate, and while their glamour lasts, our darkened world is illumined from their radiant world. So it seems and their glamour shall never wholly pass unless we will it, and misprize them. If we speak of them too freely they dim sooner; the effort to fix them in words is fatal to them, but if we keep them hushed in the secret of our abiding sorrow when it is no longer agony, they will remain a lasting comfort. In the hour of 'sharpest pathos,' I would say, Seek the help that offers itself to your seeking from those sources of healing which all the generations of Christianity have known. Go to your Bible, which, perhaps from your long estrangement, will have grown newly potent and significant; go to Plato for the converse which Socrates held with his weeping disciples when in the face of death he hailed the eternal life; go to the nobler poets, or to any poet in his nobler mood. It is not at random that I speak here of Tennyson's 'Two Voices' and certain passages of 'In Memoriam.' The very look and sound of the words had healing in them. I do not say that they were of the same quality of comfort as the affirmations of unquestioning faith; but often in the hour of grief the fabric of religion, which the whole of life has built up, crashes into the dust of death, which in its turn seems to resume the whole of life. I am speaking mainly to those whom this ruin befalls, and who can not accept the assurance of others' faith. These can not dwell even upon the words of divine or apostolic promise and continue to find in them the hope and assurance which they once gave. Then nature must trust to nature, to dreams and visions, to the exalted poems, and take what comfort it can in them."

Such reliefs as nature brings, "the anodyne, the narcotic, the nepenthe," are to be welcomed, the more, says Mr. Howells, because they are from within ourselves. Even "the most mystical of them" should not be rejected if only for the reason that they are from within us. Moreover,

"'If the light is within you,' it is not the light for your guidance alone, but the light for your solace also. For those whose faith is broken by the blow dealt, or is weak from long disuse, here is comfort from which it would be folly to turn. Doubtless the supreme comfort can come, waiting the effect of time, only from the authority of revelation, by the mouth of the priest, or by the mouth of some strongly believing friend. It will not matter what church the priest is of, it will not matter how poor and ignorant and humble the friend is; it is enough if either be sincere. There is help for the bereaved from the church, perhaps because the church has been the help of so many in so many ages; it is strengthened for its office by the beaten and broken helplessness of the myriads who have turned sorrowing to it; their tears and cries have consecrated it as they have consecrated the written Word. But so is there help from the living faith incarnate in some believer who takes the groping hand in the strong grasp of his confident trust and leads the way."

NERO IN A NEW LIGHT

NERO was the persecutor who first shed Christian blood, yet "if we consider the tendency he represented in Roman history, one could hardly classify him among the great enemies of Christianity." This is one of Ferrero's brilliant reversals of commonplace historical judgments. He goes on to point out that in reality both Augustus and Tiberius were greater enemies of the Christian teachings than he, altho they never even heard of these teachings. They "sought by all means to reenforce the great Roman tradition, and struggled against everything that should one day form the essence of Christianity: cosmopolitism, mysticism, the domination of intellectual people, the influence of the philosophical and metaphysical spirit on life." But Nero, declares this young Italian historian, was a powerful collaborator of future Christian propaganda, because, contrary to what his predecessors had tried to accomplish, he endeavored to spread Orientalism in Rome. The masses of the Empire, Ferrero asserts in *McClure's* (April), "only became Christian because they had first been imbued with Oriental spirit." Further:

"Nero and St. Paul, the man that wished to enjoy all and the man that suffered all, were, in their own time, two extreme antitheses; but little by little, with the passing of centuries, they become collaborators. While one suffered hunger and persecution to preach the doctrine of redemption, the other, to amuse himself, called to Rome and to Italy the goldsmiths, weavers, sculptors, painters, architects, musicians, whom Rome had always rebuffed.

"Both men disappeared, cut off by the violent current of their epoch; centuries went by; the name of the Emperor grew infamous, and that of the tent-maker radiated glory. But in the midst of the immense disorder that accompanied the dissolution of the Roman Empire, when the bonds among men relaxed and the human

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mind seemed to become incapable of reasoning and understanding, the disciples of the saint realized that the goldsmiths, weavers, sculptors, painters, architects, and musicians of the Emperor could collect the masses around the churches and make them patiently listen to what they could still comprehend of Paul's sublime morality. When you regard St. Mark's or Notre Dame or any other stupendous cathedral of the Middle Ages, like museums for the works of art they hold, you see beam in the sunshine the luminous symbol of this paradoxical alliance between victim and executioner.

"Only through the alliance of Paul and Nero could the Church have dominated the disorder of the Middle Ages, and, from antiquity to the modern world, have carried through that formidable storm the essential principles from which our civilization was originated; a decisive proof that, if history in its details is a continuous strife, in its whole it is the inevitable final reconciliation of antagonistic forces, obtained in spite of the resistance of individuals and through their sacrifice."

A CHURCH WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

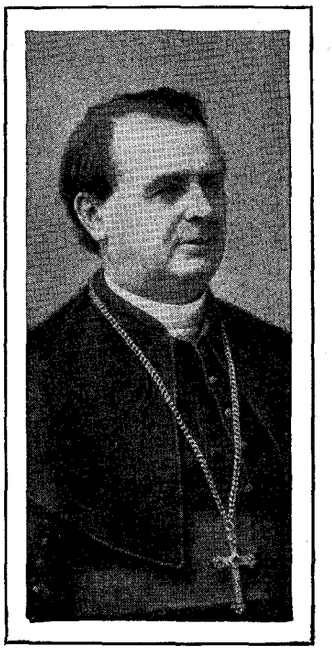
CHURCHES of all names in more than one hundred different cities in the United States have united in a campaign against consumption. This fact is published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, showing that this church attack is only a special part of the wide-spread campaign against this devastating disease waged by schools, labor-unions, women's clubs, commercial institutions, State legislatures, the press, and almost every civic and social society. By all of these organizations, says *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), one sermon is being preached, namely, "that consumption is a communicable disease, that it can be prevented, and that it can be cured by fresh air, rest, and wholesome food." Notable campaigns, we are told, have been conducted by the allied churches of New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Milv aukee, Washington, Chicago, Providence, Baltimore, Trenton, Seattle, Philadelphia, and many other cities. The method with these churches is to set aside a special Sunday on which sermons about tuberculosis are preached in the various churches, and, says this journal, "so successful has been this method of declaring the gospel of fresh air, that it is being adopted by pastors all over the country." It is also stated that in several of the larger religious denominations definite resolutions by some of the local ministerial organizations, allying these associations with the tuberculosis movement, have been adopted. Of some of the various agencies we read:

"Foremost in the fight against consumption is the Roman-Catholic Church, in which under the direction of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, an educational crusade against tuberculosis is being carried into all of the parochial and other schools in its control. As a result, over 1,250,000 school-children in 13,000 parishes are being reached. The clergy have been asked also to instruct their congregations on the dangers and methods of preventing tuberculosis, for the purpose of bringing the simple doctrines of the cure and prevention of this disease to every one of the 17,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States.

"The work of religious bodies in the war against tuberculosis received a great impetus in 1905, when Emmanuel Church, of Boston, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph H. Pratt and the Rev. Dr. Elwood C. Worcester, started a movement for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in their homes under the supervision of the church. As the patients held weekly meetings at the church for instruction and advice from the physicians in charge, the organization was called a class. So successful was the Emmanuel class's first year's work that many other churches throughout the country have followed this example, and tuberculosis classes have been formed in a large number of cities, in many cases independently of Church organizations. There are now about fifty regular classes in existence, over one-half of which are conducted in connection with churches.

"The activity of the Church, however, as a center of education in tuberculosis, is of much more recent growth. In fact, almost all of the preventive educational work of the churches has been accomplished in the last four months. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that there are now over 20,000 church congregations to whom the message of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been preached, and the number is increasing daily.

"The religious campaign is not only undenominational, but it is also interdenominational. The Young Men's Christian Association, for instance, has started an active crusade against tuberculosis. Through its physical department instruction is being given concerning the nature and dangers of consumption to all of the men and boys who come under that branch of the association. Educational lectures are also being held in many of the associations, and, in general, the campaign against tuberculosis is being linked with the general crusade for a sound body and a sound mind.



ARCHBISHOP RYAN,

Who is leading an educational crusade against tuberculosis throughout Roman-Catholic schools.

"The United Society of Christian Endeavor has also taken an active interest in the tuberculosis propaganda. At the International Convention of that body, to be held in St. Paul from July 7 to 12, one of the large tuberculosis exhibits of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will be on display. An active campaign of education will be carried on among the 10,000 delegates, who will act as missionaries in further spreading the message. The tuberculosis exhibit will be shown by the side of missionary and other social and civic exhibits."

MISSIONARY SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN NATIONALISM

EVERY advance in social and religious reform and in material progress that has been made during the British era in India, says an editorial writer in *The Christian Patriot* (Madras), owes either its inception or its success to the influence and disinterested labor of missionaries and those Anglo-Indians who have been imbued with the Christian spirit. In the present agitation for nationalism among the natives the missionaries are bearing a conspicuous part, as this writer shows:

"Even in the early stages of the unrest, when the best and most disinterested Indian leaders were the objects of the most cruel suspicions, and when the sinister and retrograde policy of Lord Curzon and his great host of Anglo-Indian sympathizers was in full swing, the foreign missionary body, with a very few exceptions, sympathized with the aspirations of the Indian reformers, and their generous words of encouragement at critical times, and their wholehearted support have endeared them to all Indians except those blinded by religious or racial hatred."

Even in Great Britain, it is said, the tendency among the churches is to sympathize with Indian aspirations. Dr. Clifford and the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne are among the prominent English Free Churchmen who are mentioned as having openly identified themselves with the national movement. The protest issued by the Indian Civil Rights Committee was signed by several dignitaries of the English Church—a fact, however, that leads the present writer to caution English sympathizers to consult missionaries or Indian Christians "before joining such bodies too freely." The

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writer quotes from a book on "India" by the Rev. C. F. Andrews —"one of the half a dozen missionaries who have been the most insistent on the justice and vitality of the national movement in and out of the Church." Mr. Andrews' words are:

"We are speaking of the Indian Church, and this, as you know, includes the bishop and the chaplains and the government establishment. The Church is one, and the clergy are one. A chaplain traveling at double first-class fare at the taxpayer's expense, and living in every way like a *Sahib*, with a *Sahib's* idea of the 'inferior race,' remains a stumbling-block still to the logical Hindu mind, however much the anomaly may be explained away. The Hindu will say, and will persist in saying, 'There is one form of Christianity for the English, and another which the missionary teaches to the Indian.' Again, while the Indian Church itself is so government-ridden (and the government is a foreign government of a conquering race), will not Indians always remain subordinates within the body of Christ, wherein all should be equal? Will not the Indian point of view be continually subordinated to government interests? The pulse of a new life is beating in Indian hearts —they are critical of these things as they never were before; they feel subjection and inequality as they never did in the past. What will be the Church's answer to the new spirit? The Anglo-Saxon Church, even in its early missionary days, led the English people into freedom, unity, and self-dependence. Can the Indian Church, tied as she is to a foreign state establishment, do the same in India?"

Christianity has never stood higher in the national consciousness than at present, declares this editorial writer. He adds:

"The self-restraint of the Indian Christian amid the scarcely concealed hostility displayed to him solely on account of his faith, the sympathetic attitude of the missionary toward national aspirations, and the great tradition of the Church in favor of reform—all these have contributed to place the Church higher than ever before. There is of course—as there will always be—a section that hates Christianity and all things Christian; but it is small and does not represent the better mind of India."

MATRIMONY AND CARELESS CLERGY

A MINISTER protests to men of his profession against the ease with which they are "inveigled into participation in foolish and scandalous marriages." Besides this he utters a word of caution in regard to "the manner in which even those clergymen who are somewhat on their guard are duped by the very people who ought to be wholly honest with them." Caution, courage, and conscience are especially needed by the young minister in dealing with situations productive of evils, this writer seems to think, even greater than those of divorce. His name remains unrevealed because, doubtless, his article, which appears in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (April), is one dealing with personal reminiscence as well as adjuration. In the latter vein he writes:

"There are more reasons than the young minister is likely to realize for rigorous self-examination and careful self-defense on behalf of wholly becoming and socially justifiable conduct in dealing with those about to be married. The fact that the fundamental seriousness of it is so often obscured by professional and popular facetiousness is sufficient in itself to call for more self-control than is commonly exercised. Ministers joke too much about marriage, and other people joke more. The conversation at the wedding feast is naturally joyous, and references to the marriage relation may well avoid cynicism and melancholy. But the miseries and mischiefs of the divorce court too often flow from the frivolities of ministers' conversations. The minister can accomplish little by formal 'good advice' to a nervous bride and bridegroom when they stand before him in the presence of the congregation or of invited guests. Even the attendants at weddings are ordinarily impatient of anything like preachiness then. But the minister's manly attitude will profoundly affect many of the young people present. He ought to be truly careful to avoid any jocosity which inferentially makes marriage less sacred than any other function of his ministry. He does not joke about baptism, nor about the communion, nor about the burying of the dead. Wherein are these more essentially serious than marriage is? If he will be witty at weddings, and about weddings, let him be at least careful, and, I am sorry to have to say it, let him be scrupulously clean. He need not be a prig, but he ought always to remember that not only when he stands in the pulpit, but indeed in all that he does and says, he is—a preacher."

The minister's need of money and the gratefulness of the wedding-fee are only other reasons for utmost caution, this writer thinks. There is a subtle flattery in being much in demand for weddings, and moreover "the occasion appeals to social and sentimental sympathies in the minister as in other men." These tempt him to respond and make him slow to rebuke, says this minister, "oftentimes because of his desire to get an influence for good with those who if turned away will accomplish their purpose any way, and probably in some much less religious way." Such reasons taken into consideration, it is not so hard to understand "how it is that good and ordinarily conscientious ministers so often figure in marital affairs that are a public disgrace." The writer adds that "many respectable and eminently religious people are not above misleading a minister before the ceremony as to the facts in the case," and he gives an example from his own experience:

"A family very prominent in one church where I ministered appeared one Sunday morning at church in unusual numbers. They were not wealthy, hardly 'well-to-do.' The young people in the family were not religious, at least not inclined toward church attendance as a rule. I had known them all, however, for many years. I had ministered to them under circumstances which bound us very closely together. I knew that family feeling and family loyalty were strong among them. I knew by their presence, appearance, and manner in church that morning that something unusual was the order of the day. When the congregation was dismissed and had passed out they informed me in a matter-of-fact way, with little bursts of laughter between, that one of the daughters of the family was there to be married, and, of course, the man whom she expected to wed. Now I had a vague impression only that this daughter had been previously divorced, for what cause I did not know. She was high-strung, as were all the family. The older people were exceptionally devout and rigorously orthodox. I shrank from questioning them there in the minute or two which was mine before they fell informally into place. The license was handed to me as tho that settled altogether the question of the rightfulness of the tie. I asked the formal question during the ceremony, and gave opportunity, under the most solemn adjuration, for objection and confession if there were 'any good cause' why they should not wed. Of course, nothing was said, and I married them. I do not know to this day the particulars of the woman's previous marital history, but I know that I would gladly have given much more than the fee to have had no part in the affair, and, altho I was not to blame that this wedding turned out unhappily, I have always blamed myself that I did not insist on more candor and did not show more courage. And I have always felt, too, that the Christian members of that family had owed it to me as their pastor to give me their confidence, and also some time for consideration of their request."

After citing other cases in some of which he finds occasion to regret his action in performing the marriage ceremony in view of the outcome of the married life following, he declares that "the ministry as a whole would gain in self-respect, in popular esteem, and in actual good-will on the part of the very people refused, by a more careful, courageous, and conscientious course in meeting requests for marriage." Further:

"There might not be so much money in it, tho of this I am not sure, but there would be a great deal more manhood, and more ministry, and much more sense of the true sanctity of marriage, I believe. Not that personal caution will do everything, but it will do much. 'I wonder if you have married as many people as I have unmarried?' said an old judge to me at a wedding one night.

"'You have not unmarried any I have married,' I replied.

"I wish I could say as much truthfully to all whose business it is to 'unmarry,' and that I could add: 'Nor have I married any whom I thought ought to remain unmarried.' Perhaps no minister can go quite so far as this implies. The fault is social, possibly, more than it is individual."

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COMING AMERICAN PRIMA DONNAS

MR. HAMMERSTEIN says he recently had a talk about opera with some United States Senators in Washington. None of them had ever seen an opera presented, and when "Pelleas and Mélisande" was mentioned "they all believed that I was referring to a new canal for which I was down there to get an appropriation." No, Mr. Hammerstein catches himself—"one of them thought they were two Bulgarian provinces in revolt." This we are told by way of pointing the fact that the great mass of our population are equally ignorant about opera. Mr. Hammerstein declares that the Senators are typical; but being the optimist that he is he believes we are to learn much in the future. When that day comes it will find the American prima donna triumphant. It is "not our ignorance or stupidity or self-satisfaction" that are to blame, but "it is the lack of opportunity—the lack of development which ought not to exist longer." Mr. Hammerstein, who has provided opportunity for education in opera for two cities, sees a roseate future when "houses for the production of grand operas are permanent features of all our large cities." That will be the golden day for the American prima donna. In the April *Delineator* (New York) Mr. Hammerstein previsages a glorious company:

"They are already here in the raw material just as much as they are in Italy or France; they are younger, that is all. . . . To-day there are literally hundreds of American girls studying in Europe, from many of whom we shall hear in a very short time. I am expecting the great American wonder any minute.

"Of course, while there are many good singers, and many more would-be Melbas who are fair targets for the wrath of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, there are very, very few great singers. These are not made—they are nature's gift. But that same Mother Nature is no more prodigal of her gifts to the women of Europe than to ours of America; her garden is more richly cultivated and her flowers bloom in more congenial soil than we have ever furnished.

"Aside from the American girl's dramatic force and deeply emotional temperament—both priceless assets—she has the pluck to work and study. She is not content to stay where she is, if patient painstaking will help her on. Our girls are bright, and as a natural consequence they have more heart than other girls. Stupid people can't feel—they are mollusks. I find the heart that feels and throbs more often among American girls than among any others, and when my chorus—American girls, every one—are bursting their throats in the *grand finale*, 'Ah, we're thrilling now with joy,' I know their ginger is induced by something finer than the thought that pay-day is three hours nearer."

The American girl ought surely to be proud to hear Mr. Hammerstein say that "all the possibilities are embodied" in her. The record she made during the latter half of the nineteenth century "foreshadows the future." "Against Billington, Grassini, Catalini, Sontag, and the long list of great European singers whose names are become distant memories," he proudly declares, "we need not hesitate to set the names of Nordica, and Eames, and Farrar, and Garden." He goes on:

"A generation ago, when an impresario ventured to present an American singer to her countrymen, he did so on the strength of a European reputation, and gave a foreign twist to her name. When Lillian Norton made her first appearance with Patti, in the old Academy of Music, she attracted very little notice; but the Italianized Nordica and a halo of European glory won long and loud applause. Twenty years have radically changed that situation, and Geraldine Farrar's own honest name does not imperil her supremacy.

"When the great *people* of America—not a few capitalists and devotees of fashion—demand grand opera and make its support the same serious business which continental Europe has done for three centuries, we shall not send abroad for our dramatic singers.

"It was in A.D. *1691* that Tuscan Margarita de l'Epine inaugurated the fashion in England so industriously copied by Patti in America—an annual 'positively last appearance.' In A.D. 1991 Mary Smith may just as reasonably be expected to hold the Italian populace in thrall by the magic of her American voice.

"At the conclusion of a busy life I have chosen the giving of opera as an avocation, an aim, never a 'business.' Perhaps I am a musical philanthropist, for I want to give the great public a love for opera which it does not know, as well as stimulate its affection for that which it does know.

"I want music-lovers to demand established opera in all our cities of any importance. Then American voices will be discovered; requisite training will not be the difficult, costly, remote thing it is to-day, and the American prima donna will be in possession of her kingdom."

DICKENS NOT A SOCIALIST

MR. CHESTERTON has been violently protesting of late against the somewhat frequent assertion that Dickens was a Socialist. The great novelist of democracy had been assigned to that fold, which some seem to think embraces all philanthropic souls, by Mr. Edwin Pugh, his latest biographer. Mr. Chesterton reviewed the biography in a London paper, and now the two are at loggerheads over the question, one trying to push Dickens into the Socialist camp, the other trying to drag him back. "Mr. Pugh thinks that the democratic sentiment, obviously strong in Dickens, amounted to a moral sympathy with what is called Socialism," says Mr. Chesterton in the London *Daily News* (February 27). His own reply is that "obviously enough," "there is nothing especially democratic about Socialism." This is of course one of Mr. Chesterton's diverting side-steps; but in taking it he tries to indicate what the position of Dickens really was. We read:

"Socialism (I could repeat it as schoolboy much better than my Greek iambics) is the assumption by the State of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange. The State might be a despotic State; it might be an aristocratic State; it might be a papal State. But if it owned and distributed all essential capital it would be a Socialistic State. I am quite well acquainted with all the sound arguments which connect such a State with unity or efficiency or progress; but I can not see what connects it with Dickens. Socialism would certainly stop the present anarchy; but Dickens did not especially object to anarchy. Dickens objected to tyranny; and a good half of the tyrants he denounced were Socialist tyrants; that is, State and municipal tyrants. I pointed out that *Bumble* and *Mr. Tite Barnacle* were officers of State appointment, paid and controlled by the Commonwealth, and were therefore in the ultimate sense Socialists. To this Mr. Pugh replies 'they were nothing of the kind; they were flunkies.' Quite so; but why is it unsocialistic to be a flunky—so long as you are a State flunky? The State might own the means of production, and still desire, in a passion of poetic maternity, to produce flunkies. The State might own the means of distribution, and still manage, with the most exquisite efficiency, to distribute flunkies. The King's flunkies are national flunkies. The Lord Mayor's flunkies are municipal flunkies. What conceivable reason have we for supposing that the mere fact of wages being paid out of the treasury would eliminate precedence or servility, when we know that these things are rampant among the very people who are paid out of the treasury? Of course, one may be a Socialist and wish it to be democratic. My friend Mr. Donaldson wishes it to be Catholic; another friend (whom I will not name) wishes it to be polygamous. But Socialism, as such, is not polygamous, is not Catholic, and is not democratic. Socialism is simply the proposal that the Government, instead of taxing all property equally or unequally, should secure all property, and distribute it equally or unequally. And when it comes to the next Cecil (who will show a marvelous talent for military analysis) or the next Churchill (who will have made the subject of Australia his own) I think you will find that the distribution will be unequal; that the dreary history of human jobbery will be drearily renewed. You will say, 'But

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they can vote against the Cecil if they like.' I answer, with some sadness, 'But they could do that now.'"

The matter is worth the pause of a moment, Mr. Chesterton asserts, "because Dickens is one of the few full and undivided voices that remain to us; one of the few men who speak simply and strongly out of their own feelings, which are the final facts." Further:

"He was neither a Socialist nor an Individualist, which is certainly worse. He was a man who saw that men abused their advantages over men; the advantage of having wit, like *Mr. Skimpole*, the advantage of having whiskers, like *Mr. Mantalini*, the advantage of having rank, like *Sir Leicester Deadlock*, the advantage of having money, like *Mr. Bounderby*, the advantage of being a Socialist official, like *Mr. Tite Barnacle* or *Bumble*. That is the true instinct of Liberalism; the instinct of potential revolt; the instinct of splendid and immortal suspicion. Whatever will be powerful may be tyrannical; we shall remember that, and you have not heard the last of us. After all Socialist legislation there will remain a certain organ, a large and watchful eye, the great satiric eye of Dickens, which will see the face of *Barnacle* as plainly among your Socialist officers as it now sees the face of *Gradgrind* among your anarchist employers."

A PAINTER IN THE SHADOW

IF SOROLLA is pagan, Zuloaga is Gothic. Such is one critic's impression of the two Spanish painters who are arousing so much public interest. Sorolla's pictures of sunlight and joy were on view at the Hispanic Museum in New York and were visited by no less than 150,000 people. Now comes the turn of another painter of Spain, and comparisons are naturally rife. "In one is the clear day-flame of impersonality," says Mr. Huneker in the New York *Sun*; "the other is all personality, given to nocturnal moods, to diabolism and perversities, cruelties and fierce voluptuousness." Zuloaga is declared by this critic to have "more variety" and "more intellect" than Sorolla. While one paints mainly in the open air, the other utilizes the dim nave of an old abandoned church in Segovia. It is not, says Mr. Christian Brinton in *The International Studio* (April), "a quick flash of fact" that Zuloaga gives us, "but something which is at once a record and a symbol." "The crowds that went to see the 'healthy' art of Sorolla (as if art had anything in common with pulse, temperature, and respiration) will not like, or indeed understand, many of Zuloaga's magnificent pictorial ideas," observes Mr. Huneker; and he goes on to set forth some of the salient features of Zuloaga's art thus:

Photographs by courtesy of Hispanic Society, New York.

VILLAGE BULL-FIGHTERS.

Zuloaga was once a bull-fighter himself and so knows the type.

THE OLD BOULEVARDIER.

Such a picture leads a critic to observe that Zuloaga is "as moral as Hogarth and as bitter as Rops."

"He paints in large *coups*. His broad, slashing planes are not impressionistic. He swims in the traditional Spanish current with joy. Green with him is almost an obsession—a national symbol certainly. His greens, browns, blacks, scarlets are rich, sonorous, and magnetic. He is a colorist. He also is master of a restrained palette and can sound the silver grays of Velasquez. His tonalities are massive. The essential bigness of his conceptions, his structural forms, are the properties of an eye swift, subtle, and all-embracing. It sees an image that is at once solidly rooted in mother earth and is as fluctuating as life. No painter to-day has a greater sense of character, except Degas. The Frenchman is the superior draftsman, but he is no more vital in his interpretation of his ballet girls, washerwomen, and grisettes than is Zuloaga in his delineations of peasants, dwarfs, dogs, courtesans, scamps, zealots, pilgrims, beggars, drunkards, and working girls. What verve, what grip, what bowels of humanity has this Spaniard! A man, not a professor of academic methods. He has no school, and he is a school in himself. That the more serene, poetic aspects and readings of life have escaped him is merely to say that he is not constituted a contemplative philosopher. The sinister skein to be seen in some of his canvases does not argue for the existence of a spiritual beast, but is the recognition of evil in life. It is not very pleasant, nor is it reassuring, but it is part of the artist, rooted deep in his Spanish soul along with the harsh irony and a cruel spirit of mockery. He refuses to follow the ideals of other men, and he paints a spade a spade; at least the orchestration if brutal is not lascivious. A cold, impartial eye observes and registers the corruption of cities small and great and the infinitely worse immoralities of the open country. Sometimes Zuloaga's comments are witty, sometimes pessimistic. If he has studied Goya and Manet, he also knows Félicien Rops."

Zuloaga's life has been filled with varied experience and his pictures are the record of his observations. Before he became

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famous as a painter he was forced into a variety of non-artistic occupations to earn a livelihood. He even had a brief career in the bull-ring, as his pictures of matadors attest. From this exhibition has been eliminated anything that requires a rugged taste to appreciate. One, however, "The Old Boulevardier," "grazes the borderland of the unconventional," as Mr. Huneker observes, writing further of it:

"It is as moral as Hogarth and as bitter as Rops. It recalls the Montmartre days of the artist when he was acquainted with Paul Gauguin and Toulouse-Lautrec. Two ladies are crossing a bridge. Their actuality is imprest upon the retina in a marvelously definite way. They live, they move. One is gowned in dotted green, the other in black. There is a little landscape with water beyond the iron railing. A venerable minotaur is in pursuit. He wears evening clothes, an overcoat is thrown across his left arm, under his right he carries waggishly a cane. His white tie and hat of sober silk are in respectable contrast with his air of fatuousness—the Marquis of Steyne en route; the doddering hero of Mansfield in 'A Parisian Romance,' or Baron Hulot. The alert expression of the girls, who appear to be loitering, tells us more at a glance than a chapter of Flaubert, Zola, or De Maupassant. Is it necessary to add that the handling takes your breath away because of its consummate ease and its realization of the effects sought? . . . . .

"M. Alexandre, the French critic, may argue valiantly that Zuloaga must not be compared with Goya, that their methods and themes are dissimilar. True, but those witches ['Les Sorcières de San Millan'] are in the key of Goya, not manner but subject matter—a hideous crew. At once you think of the *caprichos* of Goya. The hag with the distaff, whose head is painted with a fidelity worthy of Holbein; the monkey profile of the witch crouching near the lantern, that repulsive creature in spectacles—Goya spectacles; rather, the pattern hasn't varied since his days—these ladies and their companions, especially that anonymous one in a hood, coupled with the desperate dreariness of the background, a country dry and hard as a volcanic cinder, make up a formidable ensemble. Zuloaga relates that the beldames screeched and fought in his studio when he posed them. You exclaim while looking at them: 'How now, you secret black and midnight hags!' Hell hovers hard by; each witch of the unholy trio has the evil eye."

VINTAGERS RETURNING AT EVENING.

This picture illustrates what Mr. Huneker says of Zuloaga's method of painting in large "*coups*." The artist's "broad, slashing planes are not impressionistic."

Mr. Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune* is not on the side of the excessive admirers of this painter, and indeed sounds a warning against our being led astray by exotic visitors:

"It would be pleasant if one could cordially welcome this latest foreign talent. But it must be confest that this exhibition does no more than satisfy public curiosity as to a figure salient, for the moment, abroad. Señor Zuloaga is not a great painter; he is an industrious and by no means impeccable craftsman, whose subjects have a certain exotic attractiveness. It is the more important that his work should be placed in the proper perspective, inasmuch as his introduction here is accompanied by the usual too violent beating of the drum. . . . . .

THE SORCERESSES OF SAN MILLAN.

These old dames are said to have screeched and fought with each other when the painter was posing them.

"The truth is that the excessive laudation of every European whose art is brought to this country is becoming wearisome, and, furthermore, it darkens counsel. It is very much worth while that we should see the work of a man like Sorolla, that we should enjoy the good qualities in it, and that we should heartily praise it . . . . The hope may be exprest, in all courtesy, that Señor Zuloaga's paintings may be studied sympathetically and without prejudice, but also without sentimentality."

BY ONE WHO SAW FITZGERALD PLAIN

NOTHING can be more extraordinary in the history of posthumous reputations than the slow but persistent growth of Edward Fitzgerald's. The translator-poet of the "Omar Khayyam" died in 1883, and for a time the world took no cognizance of his loss, says his great-niece, Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald-Kerrich; but now, as she points out, his reputation "has almost reached the perilous dignity of a cult." So great was Fitzgerald's seclusion during his lifetime, she asserts, that most of the people who have written about him "never saw him, never fell under the charm of his smile, so beautiful, so unforgetable—revelation of a tender, charitable, crystalline spirit, incapable of a mean, a selfish, an untruthful thought—never heard his rhythmic voice, nor knew the aloof courtesy of his manner, his own manner which hedged him about from the impertinences of the would-be familiar." It is something to their honor and also much to his, insists this pious relative, that "tho their portraits have shown some whimsicalities, some gentle foibles, now one, now the other, all have given us the presentment of an honorable, truthful, upright life, of a humble, brave, generous soul." It is something more, perhaps, to get the testimony of one who did see him, and saw him first when she was a child and formed an impression of one whose manner to children was somewhat that of a courtier. This is shown in an account she

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furnishes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (March), of a journey she took with him in his boat from Woodbridge to Aldburgh. She writes:

"Perhaps I was five years old, not more, but of that day, of the sighing of the wind in the sails and cordage, of the slippery white deck, the stuffiness of the small cabin, of Fitzgerald's presence, of his slow melodious voice, of the strenuous motion of the vessel and the sensation of ceaseless flight, I have a clear tho disjointed vision and memory. Fitzgerald treated children—of whom he was a great observer and passionately fond—with a dignified courtesy which, while it appalled their elders, had no other effect on those infallible judges of character—young persons of the age to be inordinately addicted to balls, hoops, kites, and hop-scotch—than to make them anxious of attracting his attention and ready to listen to, and sometimes dispute, his words of wisdom. 'No, no; play fair, play fair,' was his frequent adjuration. On a sweetly dignified maiden aged three, in a French hood, who laid the tiniest dimpled brown hand in his long, fine-fingered nervous one—she met his polite inquiry as to her name with a gentle but firm taciturnity—he passed the amused and relevant judgment, 'She is very discreet,' and allowed no unwise urging to a reply. He had come out of his garden gate, tall, loose-limbed, in his blue coat, soft black silk cravat, and high hat, a gentleman of the early '40's, on purpose to intercept and greet her; which he did as tho his had been the royal presence and she the fairest débutante of her year. Her age and sex against his age and learning: they were equals."

Another view of Fitzgerald as he might often have been seen walking the narrow streets of Woodbridge comes from the recollection of childish impressions:

"One almost looks now to meet his tall slight figure, always moving leisurely, always with the air of one constrained to be spectator at a show, and with something of melancholy, as tho he, too, 'saw through tears the jugglers' leap.' In fact, he saw most things, and that with the air of seeing none. We never spoke to him unless he recognized us by speaking first. He would come up the hill from Little Grange, letting himself out of the gate—such a stiff, hard-to-open, jealous gate—at the end of his 'quarter-deck,' the wide gravel path from which he could see a favorite windmill, and, passing our garden, stop to pluck one or two laurustinus leaves and perhaps speak to or watch us children in our swing. I think the motion fascinated him as we went high and higher—afraid but triumphant—at length to let ourselves 'die,' as we called it. At the time we thought little of those now dearly remembered appearances, nor ever imagined that our grave, quiet uncle's thoughts—such was his art—ran in other grooves than our own. He spoke to us of simple things: our pet doves—he gave them a round wicker cage (do such cages exist anywhere now, save in a memory and in old woodcuts?); the amber he had lately had the rare good fortune to find on Felixstowe beach, of which I have a little roughly shapen heart, a little heart pierced by a thread-like gold ring; the probability that his hens would give us a basketful of brown eggs; Mrs. Howe's gingerbread; or a book left open on the Little Grange library table, into which we might look (we might not look into all); or there was a delightful and mysterious-looking parcel awaiting us there—who knew what might not be in it?"

Of the Fitzgerald "cult" and what he might think of it his niece ventures this comment:

"Quotations from Omar are in the mouth of every cultured 'miss' in real life and in fiction. Half-crown and penny magazines alike drag in his name. No novelist of pretension is happy unless one chapter boast a quotation as headline or some heroine goes through the psychological moment of her existence with the 'Rubáiyát' at hand on her dressing-table to point out to her the nothingness of all things. In every conceivable binding and at all variety of price it lies on bookshop counters and railway stalls.

"Fitzgerald certainly never foresaw this fruit of his leisurely labors. I take leave to doubt, ungracious tho that may seem to an appreciative public, whether he would have wished for or liked it. Cheap indiscriminate admiration he gave to neither person nor thing; it was his abhorrence. Would he have welcomed it lavished on himself, so little understood when living; on his work, possibly so little understood now?

"The solemn music of his quatrain is as the ground-swell of the ocean in some echoing cavern; as the burden of the west wind over a grove of sad cypress; as the perfume of roses in the warm darkness of a summer's night before the dawn breaks; as the depths of wine cooled in the snow; as the garnered melancholy of man's heart in all ages; and, being these things, it is also much that this century knows not yet its need of, prate as it may of Omar."

LITERARY GIFTS OF LORD ROSEBERY

THE history of Scotland, in the true sense, remains unwritten, says Hector Macpherson, and he thinks that Lord Rosebery is the man to write it. From both his essays and addresses he is seen to unite the characteristics that would make an ideal historian, this critic observes, adding that Lord Rosebery's studies in Scottish history lead one to the belief "that did he set himself resolutely to the task, he could produce a history of his country which in point of accuracy, catholicity, picturesqueness, and literary power, would easily outdistance all its predecessors." His catholicity of view is illustrated in his treatment of Burns, about which we read in *The Bookman* (London):

"His attitude to Burns is not that of the moralist ready with copy-book maxims to pass stern judgment on the erring poet. No! Lord Rosebery, with the true instinct of the man of letters, lifts the controversy free of all parochialism, and views Burns as a master mind, a sublime genius in a lifelong conflict with himself and an uncongenial environment—a figure which the ecclesiastic might condemn, but the man of letters, whose function is the study of humanity, will compassionate with a regret which ever deepens into pathos. Not since Carlyle's famous essay has anything finer been said of Burns than the words uttered by Lord Rosebery in Dumfries in 1896 on the centenary of the death of the poet."

In the whole region of Burns literature the writer remembers "nothing grander in sublimity of thought, nobility of sentiment, and beauty of expression" than the following from the Burns address:

"'I should like to go a step further, and affirm that we have something to be grateful for even in the weaknesses of men like Burns. . . . Mankind is helped in its progress almost as much by the study of imperfection as by the contemplation of perfection. Had we nothing before us in our futile and halting lives but saints and the ideal, we might well fail altogether. We grope blindly along the catacombs of the world, we climb the dark ladder of life, we feel our way to futurity, but we can scarcely see an inch around or before us, we stumble and falter and fall, our hands and knees are bruised and sore, and we look up for light and guidance. Could we see nothing but distant, unapproachable impeccability, we might well sink prostrate in the hopelessness of emulation and the weariness of despair. . . . Man, after all, is not ripened by virtue alone. Were it so, this world were a paradise of angels. No! like the growth of the earth, he is the fruit of all the seasons, the accident of a thousand accidents, a living mystery, moving through the seen to the unseen. He is sown in dishonor; he is matured under all the varieties of heat and cold; in snow and vapors, in the melancholy of autumn, in the torpor of winter, as well as in the rapture and fragrance of summer or the balmy affluence of the spring, its breath, its sunshine, its dew. And at the end he is reaped—the product, not of one climate, but of all; not of good alone, but of evil; not of joy alone, but of sorrow—perhaps mellowed and ripened, perhaps stricken and withered and sour. How, then, shall we judge any one?'"

Lord Rosebery has been careless of his literary reputation, this writer thinks, else he would have his scattered speeches and orations collected and made accessible to the ordinary reader. It is observed:

"As one who has done service in other and higher spheres, Lord Rosebery's literary efforts may seem to him but sparks from the intellectual anvil. His humility is misplaced. In the field of letters he has done enduring work. His speeches, especially on historical and literary topics, do not lose their value with the passing hour. They bear the unmistakable mark of genius. They are the product of a mind which even yet is somewhat of an enigma to his countrymen."

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Birdseye, Clarence F. The Reorganization of Our Colleges. 8vo, pp. 410. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. Birdseye, a prominent corporation lawyer, has here entered into an elaborate investigation of the methods and conditions prevailing in the administration, professorial, and student departments of American higher educational institutions. He lays particular emphasis on the alleged failure of colleges and universities to turn out an adequate number of men capable of development into good and successful citizens. The thesis which he propounds, after communicating his belief in the almost universal failure of the college to discharge its proper function, is that "colleges must continue to be inherently weak so long as they do not provide for a proper and complete correlation and coordination of all their activities and forces, whether financial, pedagogical, administrative, executive, or relating to the personal lives of the students."

He has a most comprehensive idea of the capabilities of a college course as it ought to be. The student is to be made "clean, cultured, forceful, and resourceful" in solving the problem of his own relation to society at large, to the family, and to his own "moral, religious, and physical natures." He condemns the present curriculum as merely "stuffing" the student; he equally condemns "mere studying for a diploma, or rank, or mark," but believes in an education, calculated, as he says, "to build for studious and scientific training and character." In maintaining his thesis, Mr. Birdseye points out the specific failings in the existing system. The elective system, the exaggerated importance given to examinations, the abuse of athletics, and the weakness of the fraternity idea, are fearlessly but fairly exposed.

Perhaps the strongest part of Mr. Birdseye's work is to be found in his treatment of college administration. He holds that a college should be conducted as a great manufacturing corporation, and the question to the manager is, "How much first-class work can I get out of it?" The two chief factors in this problem are "plant and capital." The writer enlarges on this analogy and deals in a highly interesting manner with "the reorganized college" as regards its "marking system," "examinations," "the waiting-list," "advertising," "the president of the reorganized college" and so on. This is the boldest and clearest plan for improving the higher education in this country which has hitherto appeared.

Blackwood, Algernon. John Silence: Physician Extraordinary. 12mo, pp. 390. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Brennan, George H. Bill Truetell: A Story of Theatrical Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Brown, Alice. The Story of Thyrza. Pp. 327. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

The authoress of "The Story of Thyrza" may be congratulated on having written a refreshing story of the old-fashioned sort. As with other novels from the same pen, the book rings true. Delineations of New-England character are well done and show acute observation.

Especially good is that portion of the story covering the childhood of Thyrza and her sister, which is told with a deep insight into the joys and sorrows of child life. Unlike the placid Laura, Thyrza has a perfect passion for sacrifice and is forever startling her small world with renunciations that are at once fantastic and pathetic. When as a woman the supreme sacrifice was demanded, she was not found wanting. In striking contrast to the spurious imitation of love that came near wrecking her life, is the pure, unselfish devotion of the man who received little recompense for his unswerving loyalty. The almost hopeless tangle of Thyrza's life is at last straightened out, and she learns the lesson, so often overlooked, that because early ideals are shattered, it is no reason for "allowing the past to put manacles on us in a determination to serve out our sentence." Tho the reader may find the tears very near the surface during the reading of "The Story of Thyrza," the novel belongs by no means to the morbid type of fiction.

ALICE BROWN,
Author of "The Story of Thyrza."

JAMES BRANCH CABELL,
Author of "The Cords of Vanity."

Burton, Charles Pierce. The Bob's Cave Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Cabell, James Branch. The Cords of Vanity. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Chesterton, G. K. A Criticism. New York: John Lane Co. 1909.

The author of this book has so discreetly preserved his anonymity and yet has shown himself so well acquainted with his subject that some mischievous English reviewers have suggested that Mr. Chesterton himself is the author. This fact seems doubtful after a glance at the style. Mr. Chesterton can not help turning a paradox, neither can he help running aside upon any new scent that happens to cross his path. The writer here sticks very straightforwardly, almost prosaically, to facts, as if bent upon giving all the facts that his subject warrants. The literary career he traces covers a period of barely ten years; yet the impression that Mr. Chesterton has made upon his contemporaries is thought to warrant a biography. Some apology is modestly obtruded for the free use made of Mr. Chesterton's personal characteristics and private life to illustrate the writer's "view" of his position. But he thinks no "excuse" is needed to sensible people, for, in the case he studies, "thought and conduct are alike expressions of human personality." Wherever, therefore, circumstances throw light upon the origin and development of Mr. Chesterton's ideas, they have been detailed without scruple, and whoever may be disposed to blame such conduct the writer rests confident that among them will not be found Gilbert Keith Chesterton. We get a picture, first, therefore, of a rather bumptious schoolboy inclined to follow his own intellectual behests, and consequently to become the delight of his clever teachers and somewhat of a terror to his stupid ones. He left school when about seventeen and began to study art. This did not detain him long, however, but it brought him face to face with the modern world. The "decadent" school which in the nineties dominated literature set him thinking, we are told, and its chief effect was to arouse his loathing. There was little humor in what Chesterton had written before this time, but now that nerve was touched. A change both physical and temperamental took place. The exuberant biographer declares that "the tall, slender idealist became the full-girthed giant, shaking with Gargantuan laughter." Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, and Macaulay had been his boyhood reading; Swinburne and Browning came later, while Walt Whitman "gave him a faith to hold to, and a gospel to preach."

In the spring of 1900, we are told, every one was asking every one else, "Who is 'G. K. C.'?" They were initials signed to articles in *The Speaker* discoursing, as is Mr. Chesterton's present wont, on all sorts of public questions, whose main influence was to swell the tide of the antiimperialist reaction. *The Daily Chronicle* next got hold of the young writer and finally

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The Daily News, after a change of proprietors, and a committal to an antiimperialist war policy, secured his services for the Saturday article which he continues to this day. A story of Guy de Maupassant in *The Christian Herald* should seem no more fantastic than Mr. Chesterton in this camp, the writer observes. The odd accident of Mr. Chesterton's connection with *The Daily News* has decreed that "thousands of peaceful semi-Tolstoyan Nonconformists have for six years been compelled to listen every Saturday morning to a fiery apostle preaching consistently the praise of three things which seem to them most obviously the sign-manual of hell—War, Drink, and Catholicism."

Having dealt with the least familiar view of Mr. Chesterton, this biographer proceeds to discuss him as a critic of Browning, Dickens, and Watts, and finds the "Dickens" Mr. Chesterton's masterpiece of criticism, because Dickens is the author whose way of looking at life was most like his own. After this we need hardly be told that Mr. Chesterton is never a critic for criticism's sake, because he is "at heart a pamphleteer, a crusader, almost a swashbuckler." "Orthodoxy" is too late a book to be considered in this volume, but the drift toward that position is noted as exploited in "The Defendant," which assails the heretics, the revolutionaries, and the impugners of existing things. The complete mental transformation of this pugnacious Briton is marked, says the reviewer, by the "Heretics" which attacks Modernism in literature and attempts to demolish the literary prophets of the modern world. Mr. Chesterton's eccentric flights in fiction are finally followed by a full-length portraiture of the man of to-day who walks Battersea and Fleet street armed with a sword-stick and generally carrying a revolver. He does these things, we are assured, because he is really romantic. This book is almost as diverting as one of Mr. Chesterton's.

Coit, Henry Augustus. School Sermons. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net.

Coover, Melanchthon. The Tempted Messiah. Pamphlet, pp. 24. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. 15 cents.

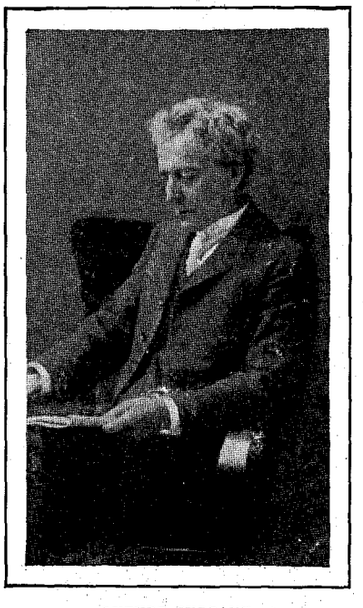
Cowen, Joseph. Speeches on the Near Eastern Question; Foreign and Imperial Affairs; and on the British Empire. Revised by his daughter. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents net.

Crichton-Browne, Sir James. Parsimony in Nutrition. 8vo, pp. 111. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

It would almost seem as if the main question of the day were, What shall we eat and how shall we take our food? We have vegetarianism, Fletcherism, and other novel systems of dietetics and there are physiological sects who believe in one meal a day and others who hold that two at the most are sufficient. Those who are in doubt about the matter should read this sensible and well-considered work of Sir James Crichton-Browne, who does not believe in scientific starvation any more than he advises surfeit. This author is a high authority in his profession, being a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. The present work is a revised and expanded version of the writer's Presidential Address to the Section of Preventive Medicine at the meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Buxton, England, in July, 1908. It is a learned, attractive, and valuable brochure.

Hapgood, George. Ready-Made Speeches. 12mo, pp. 186. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Speech is silver, but after all, it is merely the silence which is golden turned into small change, for you can not buy a penny evening paper with a gold quarter-eagle, until the latter has been transmuted into silver or its baser equivalent. Mr. Hapgood has undertaken to furnish those who own nothing but golden silence with the silver currency of speech, and would thus abrogate the phrase "unaccustomed as I am, etc." He furnishes set addresses for all possible occasions from "the dedication of a flag-pole" to the "presentation of a watch to a young man" and the departure of a Christian minister to Europe. Any one who has read Samuel Johnson's reports of the Parliamentary debates in London will come to the conclusion that the great lexicographer had



LUTHER BURBANK,
About whose work a book has been written by David Starr Jordan and Vernon L. Kellogg, reviewed elsewhere.

neither the agility of mind nor the sympathetic quality of impersonation which were needed to supply the gaps left in his memory in a time when stenographers did not exist. In these reports all was Johnson. There need therefore be no disrespect implied in saying that these "ready-made speeches" are all Hapgood, and they still leave irrefragable and inexpugnable the ancient maxim, "Silence is golden."

Jordan, David Starr and **Kellogg,** Vernon L. The Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work. 8vo, pp. 115. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.75 net.

"To paint the lily" was looked upon "as wasteful and ridiculous excess" by the poet, yet Mr. Burbank has done something very like it in the variations which he has introduced by selection and special fertilization into some sections of the vegetable kingdom. The object of the work before us is to vindicate the scientific character of Mr. Burbank's labor. The President of Leland Stanford Junior University is an eminent naturalist and is well seconded in the present volume by his colleague, Professor Vernon Lyman Kellogg. People have talked about Mr. Burbank as "a wizard" and treated his work as so much sleight of hand and more or less unjustifiable interference with the settled laws of nature. Here we see him defended as acting in accordance with Bacon's dictum and overcoming, or rather varying, nature by obeying her. His whole life has been dedicated "to the study of how Nature does things," says President Jordan, who is the author of the first section of the treatise, "Some Experiments of Luther Burbank's Work," while Professor Kellogg follows with an essay on "Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's work." The book is beautifully printed on fine paper and illustrated with thirty-seven tinted photographic reproductions.

Kelly, Florence Finch. The Delafield Affair. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 422. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co.

Key, Ellen. The Century of the Child. 8vo, pp. 339. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The old Roman satirist who declared that the greatest respect was due to children spoke to an audience who paid little attention to his words. Ellen Key, as the successor of Malthus and Harriet Martineau, speaks out of a full heart in defense of those little ones who in the days of the two reformers mentioned were beaten, educated under the whip, and forced to labor so that the choicest products of the loom were often wet with the tears of children. As the author has made it her chief work in life to exalt woman rather in the sphere of wifehood and motherhood than of professional competition with men, so in one of the early chapters of this book she dwells upon the responsibilities of woman with regard to "the unborn race"—that is, posterity. The chapter on "Education," *i.e.*, of the child, is full of concentrated wisdom. Ellen Key fully understands that every child has a certain circle of individuality around him which no one has a right to invade, and the keystone principle of her advice to parents is contained in the following words:

"Try to leave the child in peace; interfere directly as little as possible; keep away all crude and impure impressions, but give all your care and energy to see that personality, life itself, reality in its simplicity and in its nakedness, shall all be means of training the child."

These are wise and weighty words and seem well calculated to make mothers and fathers think. How wise also is her warning against all impatience and fidgetiness in educating children. In a notable passage in her chapter on "Soul Murder in Schools" (an expression which we consider a little too sensational) she remarks of "the elementary school":

"The system of instruction must assume that the children have breadth, repose, comprehensiveness, and capacity for individual action. All these qualities are destroyed by the present 'hare-and-hound' system and its endless abstractions. . . . Our age cries for personality; but it will ask in vain, until we let our children live and learn as personalities, until we allow

(*Continued on page 562*)

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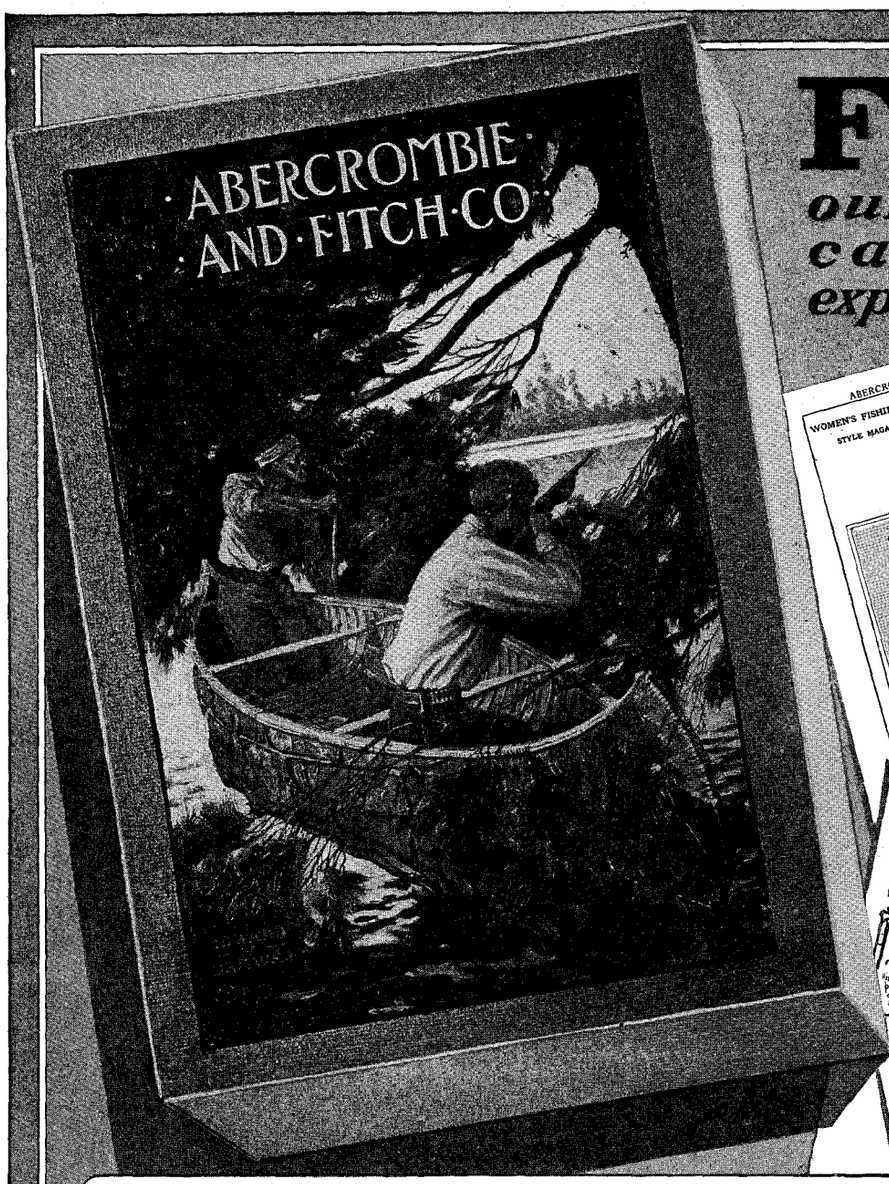

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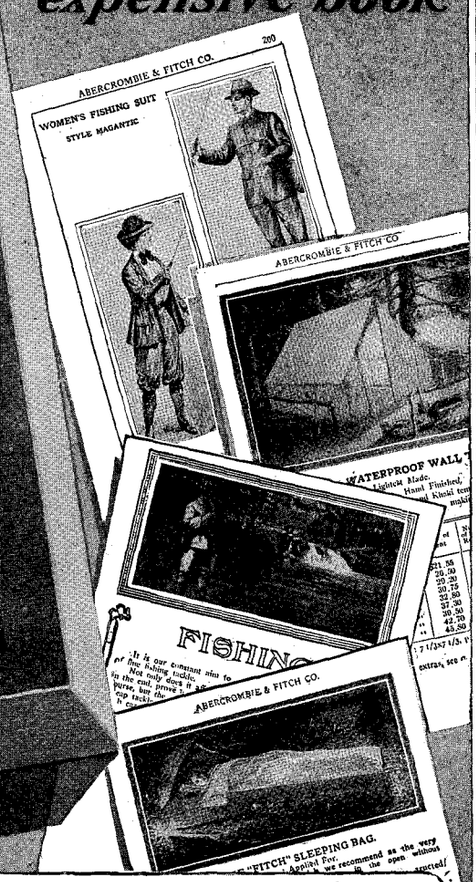

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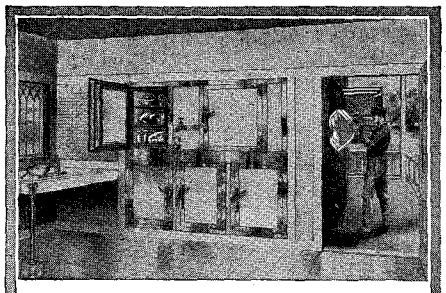

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.....**No. 58—For Meat Markets.**
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 560)

them to have their own will, think their own thoughts, work out their own knowledge, form their own judgments. Or, to put the matter briefly, until we cease to suppress the raw material of personality in schools, vainly hoping later on in life to revive it again."

The words of this last sentence ought to be written in letters of gold in the hall of every college and the main class-room of every school.

Keyser, Leander S. The Rational Test. Bible Doctrine in the Light of Reason. 12mo, pp. 189. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. 75 cents.

Lane, J. Russell. The House Between the Trees. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Lees, Rev. G. Robinson. The Witness of the Wilderness—The Bedouin of the Desert. Their Origin, History, Home Life, Strife, Religion, and Superstitions, in their Relation to the Bible. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lewis, Frank W. State Insurance: A Social and Industrial Need. 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Locke, William J. Septimus. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Poe, Edgar Allan, Last Letters of, to Sarah Helen Whitman. Edited by James A. Harrison. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 50. $2.50.

Probably the love-affairs of no literary genius have been treated with greater

From Raymond's "Story of Saranac."

R. L. STEVENSON'S COTTAGE AT SARANAC.

liberty than have those of Edgar Allan Poe. Especially violent and contradictory have been the discussions regarding that chapter of his life which had to do with Sarah Helen Whitman. The present valuable collection of letters addrest to the Rhode-Island poetess and published under the auspices of Poe's alma mater, the University of Virginia, ought to settle the controversy beyond a doubt.

It is to be regretted that they are so fragmentary, but enough remains to show that a very real attachment certainly existed between Poe and Mrs. Whitman, altho it never culminated in marriage. By a curious coincidence, the two were born on the same date and Mrs. Whitman's maiden name, Power, was originally identical with Poe. In Poe's mind was a fanciful, almost superstitious, belief regarding the bond connecting himself and "sweet Helen," as is illustrated in one of his letters:—"I have never been able to shake from my soul the belief that my Destiny, for good or for evil, either here or hereafter, is in some measure interwoven with your own." Abundant evidences are not wanting of opposition on the part of Mrs. Whitman's friends and relatives, and the final letter is little more than a despairing wail suggesting a rude awakening from cherished dreams.

As to the literary character of this correspondence, it represents the outpourings of a poet. Wildly extravagant expressions of endearment are mingled with gloomy forebodings and morbid self-distrust. In a word, it is a characteristic memorial and as such forms an appropriate contribution to the literature of the Poe centenary.

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A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

Pratt, James Bissett, Ph.D. What is Pragmatism? 12mo, pp. 254. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Ramsay, Rina. The Straw. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Ray, Anna Chapin. The Bridge-Builders. 12mo, pp. 407. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Raymond, Henry W. The Story of Saranac—A Chapter in Adirondack History. 8vo. New York: The Grafton Press.

Rexford, Eben E. The Home Garden—A Book of Vegetable and Small-Fruit Growing, for the use of the Amateur Gardener. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 197. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Rice, Cale Young. Nirvana Days. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: McClure Co.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. The Man in Lower Ten. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Roe, George. Iblis in Paradise. Illustrated. 16mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. $1.25.

Sandeman, George. Uncle Gregory. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Schauffler, Robert Haven [Edited by]. Lincoln's Birthday. A Comprehensive View of Lincoln, as given in the most Noteworthy Essays, Orations and Poems, in Fiction and in Lincoln's Own Writings. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1 net.

Spearman, Frank H.; **Martin,** Harold; **Palmer,** F. S.; **Drysdale,** William; and others. Adventures in Field and Forest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Spoth, John Charles. A Knight in Homespun. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Stalker, James. The Atonement. 12mo, pp. 138. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1 net.

State and Local Taxation. Second International Conference. Under the Auspices of the International Tax Association, held at Toronto, Ontario, October 6–9, 1908. Addresses and Proceedings. 8vo, pp. 636. Columbus, Ohio: International Tax Association. $2.

Steel, Flora Annie. A Prince of Dreamers. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Sternberg, Charles H. The Life of a Fossil-Hunter. With an Introduction by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.60 net.

In spite of its dry title, this recent addition to the American Nature Series is a very readable book. In the introduction by Professor H. F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, the statement is made that it is the first life of a fossil-hunter ever written. Aside from its scientific value, the book serves as a reminder of the great debt we owe to the man of science.

No hunter of live game ever tracked his prey with more eager enthusiasm than has Professor Sternberg the fossil remains of the prehistoric monsters that were once lords of creation. He admits that all the pleasures of the chase have been his, due to his imagination breathing life into "the valley of dry bones." His has been a life also rich in association with the greatest scientists of the age—Alexander Agassiz, Cope, Von Zittel, and others. By his rich finds in Kansas, the Bad Lands of Montana, the Oregon Desert, and Texas, Professor

(Continued on page 564)

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The public may choose for itself what kind of foods it will eat. If you wish to avoid prepared foods that have been drugged, read all there is printed on every food label.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 562*)

Sternberg has made discoveries of incalculable value, while his choice specimens not only grace the leading museums of our own country, but those of Great Britain and the Continent as well.

These notes portray both the bright and the dark side of the fossil-hunter's profession. They are extremely fascinating and not too technical to prove enjoyable to the lay reader.

Towne, William E. Health and Wealth from Within. How to Apply New Thought to the Attainment of Health, Success, and the Solving of Everyday Problems. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 157. Holyoke, Mass.: Elizabeth Towne.

Voorhies, Felix. Acadian Reminiscences—With the True Story of Evangeline. Introduction by Andrew Thorpe. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 107. Boston: The Palmer Co.

Wales, Hubert. Hilary Thornton. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Waller, Mary E. Our Benny. 12mo, pp. 102. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Whitlock, Brand. Abraham Lincoln. The Beacon Biographies. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

The Lincoln centenary has filled the book-market with a wealth of Lincoln literature, and while all are familiar with the salient facts regarding the ideal American, one can not be reminded too often of the meaning of his sad, isolated, splendid life. To carry out the policy of the Beacon Biographies—namely, to provide a brief, condensed narrative—Mr. Whitlock has had to grapple with the difficult task of elimination. To omit the less important facts in a life whose every act was significant requires some degree of skill. The present small volume bears witness that the author has done his work creditably. Good judgment has been shown in the selection of material which, while scarcely new, is presented in attractive form.

The picturesque rail-splitting period, the brilliant Lincoln-Douglas debates, characterized as "the battle of the giants," the agonizing years as war president, and the final martyrdom—these and other phases of Lincoln's life form a series of graphic pictures. Emphasis is laid upon the character of the man throughout—his simplicity, shrewd understanding of his fellow men, and the love that enabled him to bear ridicule and abuse with almost divine forgiveness.

This little book serves as a valuable introduction to more exhaustive works on the same subject. It is supplemented with an excellent photogravure of Lincoln, a chronological record of the principal events in his career, and a bibliography for use in more extended research.

I am open to accept engagement as Advertising Consultant on Board of Directors for one year, appearing in person at monthly or quarterly meetings.

Jay Wellington Hull
Tribune Building
New York

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CURRENT POETRY

A Man's Song

By Brian Hooker

Sweetheart, love me dearly—
  Why need you struggle so;
Keep the kiss you mean for me.
  Hide the heart I know?
All your truth and purity
  Into love are grown—
Sweetheart, love me dearly
  While to-day's our own!

Sweetheart, love me truly,
  And all good dreams are true—
Life and Death are little things
  In the light of you.
Only let your wanderings
  Keep me strong and sure—
Sweetheart, love me truly
  While our days endure.

—*Harper's Magazine* (April).

Prisoners of Winter

By Frances Chesterton (Wife of G. K. C.)

Our very souls are sick with vain desire,
  With imprecation of the loitering spring.
Why halt her footsteps on her seaward way?
  Have English woods for her no welcoming?

Fast are we bound in misery and iron,
  Pale prisoners guarded, dead or half-asleep,
Waiting to hear the magic of the wind
  When from the west her doubtful footsteps creep;

Creep up the cliffs and up the white high roads
  Up the long fields and by the wind-swept downs,
Over the clouded tops and hidden streams,
  Until they reach the dark, expectant towns.

Why comes she not? Why is she tarrying?
  The children call to her in English lanes,
Will she not answer to the whispering reeds,
  In quick'ning leaves, in prompt and pattering rains?

When will her breath go forth o'er land and sea?
  When shall her greenness ease our straining eyes?
Has she forgot us? Is she dreaming yet
  In some deep glade of unknown paradise?

Nay, but she comes. And we shall know her sign;
  Faith brings the violets to the woods afar;
Hope wears the blue-bell as her loyal crown;
  And Love has strewn the road with Bethlehem's Star.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London, March 2).

Grandmither, Think Not I Forget

By Willa Sibert Cather

Grandmither, think not I forget, when I come back to town,
An' wander the old ways again, an' tread them up and down.
I never smell the clover-bloom, nor see the swallows pass,
Without I mind how good ye were unto a little lass.
I never hear the winter rain a-pelting all night through
Without I think and mind me of how cold it falls on you.
And if I come not often to your bed beneath the thyme,
Mayhap 'tis that I'd change wi' ye, and gie my bed for thine,
  Would like to sleep in thine.

I never hear the summer winds among the roses blow,
Without I wonder why it was ye loved the lassie so.
Ye gave me cakes and lollipops and pretty toys a store,—
I never thought I should come back and ask ye now for more.
Grandmither, gie me your still, white hands, that lie upon your breast,
For mine do beat the dark all night and never find me rest;

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"BLUE LABEL"

that is now, and has been for twenty years, recognized as the standard of quality and excellence.

The same statement is also true regarding our Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Soups, Plum Puddings, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, etc.

Owing to the acknowledged purity and high quality of our products, and our honest labels, no change whatever in either goods or labels has been required or made because of the enactment of the National Food Law.

Ask for and see that you get food products bearing our name. Always the guarantee of purity and wholesomeness.

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES

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Our kitchens and all of our other departments are always open and visitors are made welcome.

Curtice Brothers Co.

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RIBBON
DENTAL
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Gives a pearly lustre to the teeth and a perfect polish to gold-work.

Trial tube sent for 4c in stamps.

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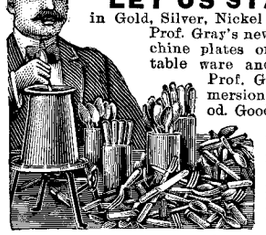
The Niagara Leads Them All

"I MADE $88.16

first 3 days," writes Mr. Reed of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns **$170 a month. AGENTS** all making money. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301.00 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day.



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They grope among the shadows, an' they beat the cold black air,
They go seekin' in the darkness, an' they never find him there,
They never find him there.

Grandmither, gie me your sightless eyes, that I may never see
His own a-burnin' full o' love that must not shine for me.
Grandmither, gie me your peaceful lips, white as the kirkyard snow,
For mine be tremblin' wi' the wish that he must never know.
Grandmither, gie me your clay-stopt ears, that I may never hear
My lad a-singin' in the night when I am sick wi' fear;
A-singin' when the moonlight over a' the land is white—
Ah, God! I'll up an' go to him a-singin' in the night, A-callin' in the night.

Grandmither, gie me your clay-cold heart that has forgot to ache,
For mine be fire within my breast and yet it can not break.
Wi' every beat it's callin' for things that must not be—
An' can ye not let me creep in an' rest awhile by ye?
A little lass afeard o' dark slept by ye years agone—
An' she has found what night can hold 'twixt sundown an' the dawn!
So when I plant the rose an' rue above your grave for ye,
Ye'll know it's under rue an' rose that I would like to be,
That I would like to be.

—Quoted from "April Twilights" in *McClure's Magazine* (April).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SOME NEW CLEVELAND REMINISCENCES

GROVER CLEVELAND'S keen insight into current events and political movements has recently been illustrated by some interesting personal recollections. A recent writer, Jesse Lynch Williams, who enjoyed a long intimate acquaintance with the ex-President, has gathered some reminiscences from his records for publication. He comments upon Mr. Cleveland's humor, sympathy, and simple friendliness, and on his aversion to needless conversation. Mr. Williams found him, however, a most inspiring listener, "with a flattering manner of regarding you while talking, as if your views upon the topic of conversation were quite as worthy of attention as his own."

As an illustration of this characteristic trait, Mr. Williams sketches the following dramatic incident in *The American Magazine:*

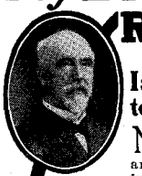
On the afternoon that President McKinley was shot at Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland was fishing with a friend in a small lake in the Berkshires. At about sunset a man was seen rowing rapidly out toward the ex-President's boat. "Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland," he shouted as he drew within call, "President McKinley has been assassinated." The ex-President did not start. He simply looked at the stranger, too much amazed by this bolt out of the blue to say anything.

The man came nearer. "I tell you," he repeated, panting from his rapid rowing, "President McKinley has been shot—killed!"

Mr. Cleveland scrutinized the stranger a moment in grave silence, betraying nothing of what he thought or felt. Then making a sign to show that he had heard and appreciated what the man wished to say,

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

My Booklet on Refrigerators

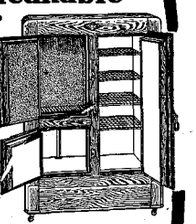


Is Invaluable to Housekeepers

C. H. Leonard Prest.

NO matter what make of refrigerator you are using, it tells you **many important things** about **how** to **save ice,** keep food sweet a **long time,** etc., etc. I have been making refrigerators 40 years and know the good and bad points about every kind of ice box. The culmination of this life study is the

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator



Genuine porcelain lined, fused on sheet steel at a heat of 2500 degrees—not simply **baked** like bread. Look for the Trade Mark, it is your safeguard.

This is a perfect refrigerator, cleanable by simply wiping with a damp cloth; saves half your ice bill; woodwork proof against injury by water; twelve insulated walls; airtight doors. A better refrigerator for all practical purposes cannot be built at **any price.** This style, shown above, **$33,** freight paid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Size 33x21-x46 polished oak, quarter sawed panels. Ask also for free sample of porcelain lining and catalog showing 30 styles. For sale by dealers or shipped direct from factory.

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Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.
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One-half actual size.

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MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. No dirt. No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

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guaranteed to be the most powerful, durable and practical vibrator of its size made

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These vibrators contain complete, perfect **Electric Motors,** and are made to run on their own dry cells or to attach to electric light socket like a lamp. Fully adapted to professional requirements, yet the most economical and satisfactory for home use. Light, compact, noiseless; motionless handle. To prove our strong claims for the Monarch, we send it prepaid

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FOR BEAUTY Helps to restore to nature's intended perfections. Removes wrinkles and facial blemishes. If too thin, it brings the blood and develops fullness of neck, arms or deficient parts, by building new flesh. If too stout, it brings the blood to wash away adipose tissues. Splendid for the scalp, for the complexion and after shaving.

FOR HEALTH Furnishes passive exercise to parts which suffer from congestion, the cause of all disease, bringing the rich, purifying blood in quick response to its swift pulsations, and restoring normal functions. Soothes excited nerves and brings sweet, refreshing sleep.

Let us send you a vibrator, prepaid, without a cent in advance, so that you may know for yourself the wonderful benefits of vibration when given by a **high grade** machine.

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his gaze dropt to his line again, tho of course he was not thinking of fishing now.

The bearer of bad tidings looked at the apparently stolid figure of the silent fisherman. "You don't seem to be much excited about it," he muttered, and, putting about, rowed slowly to shore.

Mr. Cleveland waited a little while, still in profound silence, then thoughtfully reeling in his line he merely said to his friend, "Well, I guess we may as well go." On the way to shore he disjointed his rod in his careful, deliberate manner, put it in the case, saying nothing.

At the landing he was met by the nearest local correspondent for a certain New-York newspaper, also quite excited and not a little embarrassed by his unwelcome assignment. "I'm sorry to trouble you, sir," he said, "but my paper wants me to get two hundred words from you on the assassination of the President."

Mr. Cleveland at first shook his head. "Say this," he finally answered, "that in common with all decent, patriotic American citizens I am so horrified by this *report* that I am unable to say anything." Then turning hastily away he drove off with his friend, and for some time said nothing even to him as the carriage jolted over the hilly roads and the sunset faded. Then suddenly, as if they had been talking all the time, he said aloud, "Well, it may not be true." Presently he added, "It may be true that he has been shot, it may not be true that he has been killed." After that there was still a longer silence until finally just before the end of the drive—it was now quite dark—he began to talk (and note the extraordinary prescience of the conclusion he reached as a result of his slow, silent brooding upon the momentous tidings): First of all, he said, if the report were true, the thing could hardly have been done by a disappointed office-seeker as in the case of "poor Garfield," for the circumstances at the time were not such as to make that very probable. Nor, he explained, was it very likely that labor troubles could have been the immediate cause; there were no strikes of importance on at the time. Other possible agencies were passed in review and cast aside as possible but hardly probable. "So," he added quietly, but with the divination of a seer of old, "if McKinley has been shot there is no other explanation than that it has been by the hand of some *foreign anarchist*." And within a few hours he was reliably informed that this precisely was the case!

Mr. Cleveland's early recognition of Mr. Roosevelt's political ability also emphasizes another phase of his alert analytical mind. Mr. George F. Parker, his official biographer, gives the following incident in *McClure's Magazine* for April. Mr. Cleveland said to Mr. Parker immediately after the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency:

"Roosevelt is the most perfectly equipped and the most effective politician thus far seen in the Presidency. Jackson, Jefferson, and Van Buren were not, for a moment, comparable with him in this respect. When I was Governor he was still a very young man and only a member of the Assembly; but it was clear to me, even thus early, that he was looking to a public career; that he was studying political conditions with a care that I had never known any man to show; and that he was firmly convinced that he would some day reach prominence. I must, however, confess that I never supposed that the Presidency would come within the scope of his aspirations so early in life."

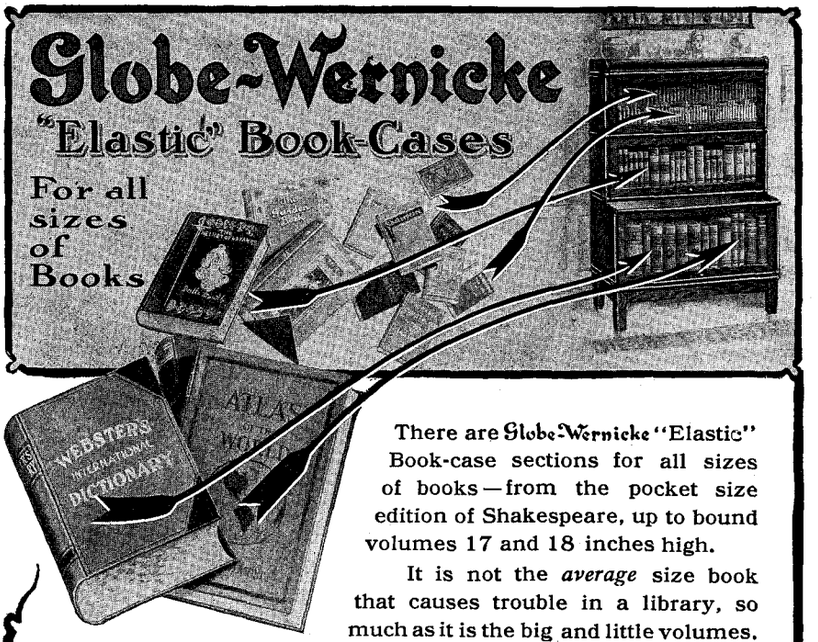
The writer adds:

In October, 1907, in the course of conversation, I told this anecdote to Mr. Richard Olney, in Boston, and he exclaimed:

"Oh, I can beat that! I know of an occasion when Mr. Cleveland exprest this opinion long before his talk with you."

When I asked for particulars, Olney said:

"In 1893, when the question of choosing a President of the Civil Service Commission was presented to the Cabinet—every member of which was in favor of the promotion of Mr. Roosevelt, then a member of that body—President Cleveland was strongly opposed to this action, and said: 'I want to tell you gentlemen now that you are making a mistake. I have known this young man Roosevelt since 1883, and I tell you that, without exception, he is the most ambitious man and the most consummate politician



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The big ones are usually shelved in some inaccessible spot under the table where they are of no practical value to any one, while the little ones get lost, strayed or stolen.

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We Age Our Oils

By overcoming the "deviltry" there is in oils, we perfected a varnish elastic enough and tough enough for floors.

The product of these years of experiment is known as *Elastica*.

Don't judge *Elastica* by the common varnishes you have seen on floors.

It will not scratch and mar under heavy heels and castors, as common varnishes do.

Elastica bends and gives and stretches. It does not turn white where water is spilled on it.

Elastica is a permanent floor finish, once on it needs no care, no attention.

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Moreover, you have got to strop it at every shave, and properly.

That is the secret of the velvet comfort of a barber's shave. That is also the secret of the old style razor's popularity in the rare case of the man *who knows how* to strop it.

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Strops Itself
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Is the only razor (old style or safety) with which you can strop easily, quickly and *correctly*, before or during each shave. The best blade is bound to get slightly duller with each shave. With the AutoStrop Safety Razor there is no necessity of wasting time and money in renewing old blades. You strop your razor easily and keep a perfect edge always.

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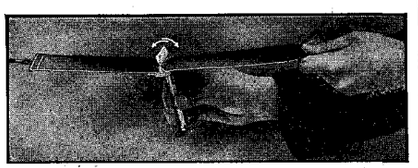

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FREE Trial Package sent by mail.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

I have ever seen. However, as you all favor his nomination I will not oppose it: I only want you to bear my words in mind. The time will come when you will see that I am right."

AS THE ENGLISH SEE MRS. TAFT

SOME pleasing pictures of the new mistress of the White House are given to us by an English writer in *M. A. P.*, thus:

Few American Presidents' wives have come to take up the onerous duties of mistress of the White House with better qualifications than has Mrs. William H. Taft. She has had a great deal of experience of public life, and is a hostess of marked ability. Her knowledge of the White House, too, is already extensive, for when she was a child she stayed there a good deal, owing to the fact that her father was the legal partner of President Hayes. Mrs. Taft is very musical, and possesses a keen sense of humour, two attributes that are indispensable in a hostess, and she is also much interested in the arts and in literature, while as a linguist she has few equals in the United States. Her favorite book, by the way, is Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

The new President owes no small amount of his great success to his clever wife, and she has always been of the opinion that he would do great things in the world. Asked some time ago if she wished Mr. Taft to become President, she replied in the affirmative, and when questioned as to who first thought of him for the office, she replied at once: "I did!" "When did you think of it?" was the next question. "When I was somewhere about sixteen," said Mrs. Taft. Here we have a pleasing picture of a woman's devoted belief in a man; and that that man's success is largely due to her is rather to his credit than otherwise.

A RAILROAD CZAR

MANY remarkable stories have been told of James J. Hill and his rough-and-ready methods in dealing with the thousands of men on his railroads before he retired from active service. Often cyclonic in the vigor and suddenness with which he discharged men from important positions, he was also almost equally swift in showing his favor. A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* gives two graphic instances of these traits. We read:

One cold winter night a short, heavily built man, wrapt in a huge, fur-lined overcoat, dropt off a freight-train at a little way-station in Montana. His cap was pulled down about his face, the lower part of which was covered with a bushy and grizzled beard. He looked the part of a burly and prosperous ranch-owner. The visitor walked about the little frame station, his keen eyes surveying through the windows the alert, young agent busy about the telegraph-key. Presently he entered the waiting-room and, as the agent looked up, peremptorily turned the knob of the door leading into the agent's private quarters. The door was locked.

"I want to come in," he said gruffly "it's too cold out here."

"Against the rules to allow outsiders inside," the agent answered.

"But I'm cold, I say."

"Wait a minute."

The agent came out into the waiting-room, bringing with him a comfortable arm-chair, which he placed close to the cast-iron stove. "Sit down here," he said. "I'll poke up the fire." In the midst of this process the agent suddenly dropt the poker and darted back into his private reserve.

"What's the matter?" growled the surly man in the fur coat.

"My call," snapt back the agent. Presently, the fire roaring, the agent picked up the coal-scuttle and went out, leaving the door open behind him. The man in the fur coat promptly rose and closed it. Instantly it was thrown open by the agent. "Let it alone," he said, with a suspicious glance; "can't hear the call if it's shut." Once more inside his little coop the agent looked up as the old man asked:

"How's business?"

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WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** **IT ONLY COSTS** one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1909 model bicycles.

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"Rotten. Mostly east-bound empties through here."

"What's the matter?"

"Ranchers around here can get a better rate by driving thirty miles across country."

"The men who run this road must be a set of chumps."

"They are. If we had a forty-cent rate we could get ten carloads a week out of this station in the season."

"Must be pretty lonesome for a young fellow. Any pretty girls close by?"

"Excuse me," said the agent, sitting down; "I've got to make out my report."

The east-bound passenger came along shortly and the man in the fur coat boarded it. When the next pay-day came around the young agent got an entirely unexpected ten-dollar raise. With it came a notice from the general freight department that a forty-cent rate on beef cattle, effective April 1, was established. Then some one told him that his unidentified visitor had been "Yim Hill"—as the Norwegian settlers call him—creator of the Great Northern Railroad system and uncrowned emperor of the Northwest. And within two years the agent was called in to the general office at St. Paul and became one of the officials of the general freight department.

The second picture is not as inspiring. To quote:

Another man, now serving as an executive officer in a large Chicago corporation, went to St. Paul to fill a place very close to the supreme head of the Great Northern system. As a protection against the sudden changes of climate common in that region he insisted on a contract for one year at a fixt and very handsome salary. For several months the sun shone brightly. The new man was doing a lot of interesting and important work, and Mr. Hill had had no visible or audible fault to find with him. Then, one morning, no unfinished business was put on his desk for handling; the other officials with whom he was accustomed to work shook their heads when he asked for an explanation. He put himself in the way of his chief, but apparently he had become invisible. Thereafter, until his contract expired, he sat each day during business hours at his desk, drawing his salary regularly, but cut off entirely from any participation in the business.

A FORGOTTEN HERO OF SLAVERY DAYS

RECENTLY an old, destitute, and friendless man died by his own hand in a Washington garret. Some fifty years ago he wrote a book which eventually had almost as much influence on the slavery agitation of the day as did "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or John Brown's raid. His book also became a real factor in promoting the election of Lincoln. Both the book and its author have for many years, however, been almost entirely forgotten. Only the tragic ending of the one-time famous antislavery propagandist has served to recall his memory and the significent part his book played. A writer in the Springfield *Republican* rehearses the interesting life of Hinton Rowan Helper and tells of the episode of his book, the "Impending Crisis." To quote:

The book did not attract much attention until late in 1859, when the 36th Congress assembled. John Brown had been hanged in Virginia on December 2, and excitement on account of his raid was still intense, especially in the South. The House had been carried by the Republicans and the leading candidate for speaker was John Sherman of Ohio. The storm broke after the first ballot, when Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania withdrew in favor of Mr. Sherman, whereupon a Southern member offered a resolution that no representative who had indorsed the insurrectionary book, Helper's "Impending Crisis," was fit to be the Speaker of the House. In the long and sensational contest that followed, resulting finally in Mr. Sherman's defeat and the election of Mr. Pennington of Pennsylvania, Helper's book was constantly under discussion and the advertisement it received rapidly increased its circulation throughout the North to astonishing dimensions. Before the session of the House, the book had attracted the atten-

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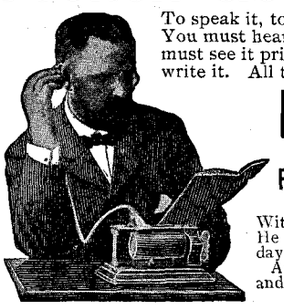

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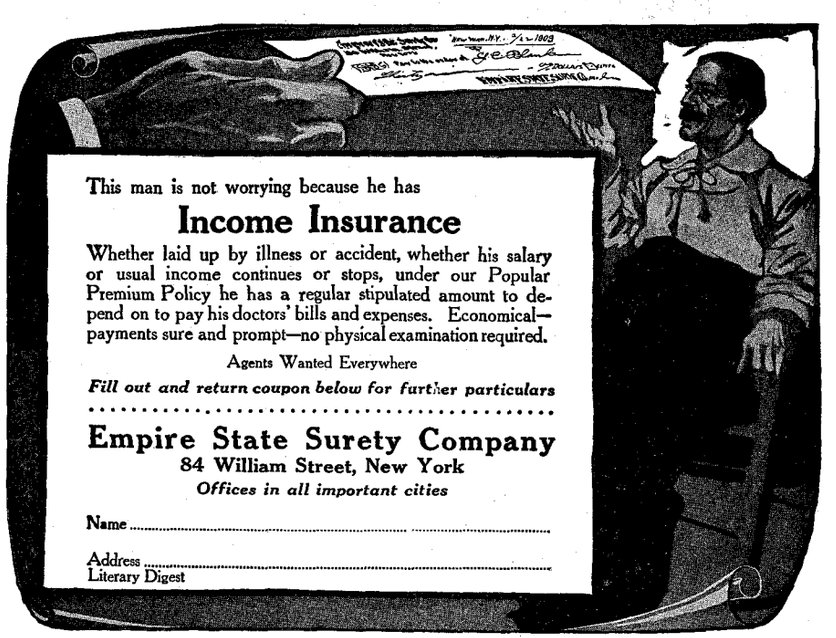

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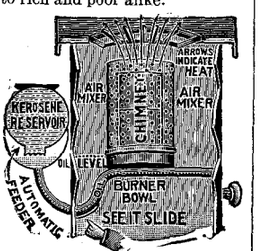

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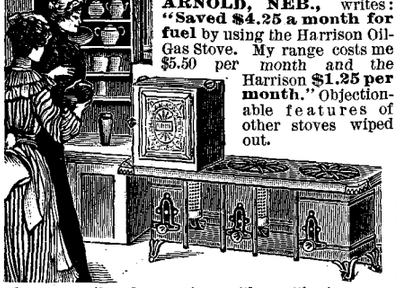

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tion of antislavery agitators, who had caused a condensed edition to be printed, and among several Republican congressmen who had given the book thus circulated their written approval had been Mr. Sherman, who had not taken the pains, however, to read it. It was the speakership contest that really made the book known to the nation, and Mr. Sherman's defeat because of his indorsement of it, by proxy, was the first important effect it had upon American history.

When prest the Republican leaders in Congress were of course unable to indorse the book in all particulars, owing to its unfortunate abuse of slave-owners and its threats of violent action on the part of the non-slave-holding population of the South. Mr. Sherman wrote to his brother that his indorsement "was a thoughtless, foolish, unfortunate act." For Mr. Helper had inserted many highly emotional and incendiary passages, of which the following are illustrations:

"Our own banner is inscribed: No cooperation with them in religion; no affiliation with them in Society; no recognition of proslavery men except as ruffians, outlaws, and criminals.

"It is our honest conviction that all the proslavery slave-holders deserve at once to be reduced to a parallel with the basest criminals that lie fettered within the cells of our public prisons.

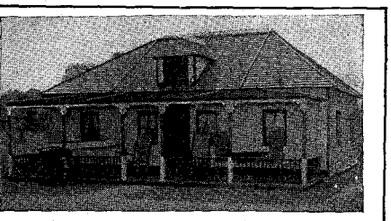
"Slave-holders are more criminal than common murderers.

"Our plan is to make war openly or secretly upon the property of slave-holders and their abettors; not for its destruction if that can be avoided, but to convert it to the use of the slaves. If it can not be thus converted, we advise its destruction. Teach the slaves to burn their masters' buildings, to kill their cattle and hogs, etc."

The Southern feeling against the book was, indeed, so intense that, in 1860, the police law for Baltimore, as now quoted by *The Sun* of that city, contained this proviso: "Provided that no black Republican or indorser or approver of the Helper book shall be appointed to any office under said board." The Maryland court of appeals declared the clause unconstitutional on the ground that being a "black Republican," or indorser of the Helper book, was not a crime known to Maryland laws, but the court added: "If the Helper book be an inflammatory appeal to the passions of the servile portions of our population, it is (if it shall deem it expedient to do so) for the Legislature to prescribe the punishment for such white persons as shall be convicted of having it in their possession."

It was made a crime in the South to circulate the book, and one Methodist clergyman went to prison for violating the law directed against it. But its circulation in those States would have availed nothing for the furtherance of Helper's real purpose, owing to the fact that the poor whites were almost universally illiterate. Written to arouse them to a sense of the injury slave labor did to their interests, and with no sympathy whatever for the blacks themselves, the book fell on sterile soil in a region where those who should have been reached by it could neither read nor write. The historian Rhodes has said of the book's economic argument: "The reasoning, supported as it was by a mass of figures, could not be gainsaid. Had the poor white been able to read and comprehend such an argument, slavery would have been doomed to destruction, for certainly seven out of ten in the slave States were non-slave-holding whites." Slavery would not only have been doomed to destruction through the political action of the non-slave-holding whites themselves, had those whites been educated enough to read and comprehend Helper's economic argument, but in all probability the civil war would have been avoided and slavery abolished purely through peaceful means. For without the support of the whites who owned no slaves, the slave-holding aristocracy could not have made war for a single day. The rank and file of the Confederate armies for four terrible years were composed of those "poor whites" whom Helper vainly tried to reach with an unanswerable appeal to their true economic interests.

But the book had an effect in the North which probably no one had anticipated. Its enormous circulation during the year 1860 did a work in molding public opinion that had been impossible for such a book as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As Rhodes says: "It proved a potent Republican document, especially



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in the doubtful States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, where it was easier to arouse sympathy for the degraded white man than for the opprest negro." Thus the book, while exasperating the ruling class in the South without reaching the Southern audience it was intended for, helped powerfully in the North to turn against slavery many people who had in the past been disposed to take the slaveholder's side. And in doing that, Helper's book became a real factor in promoting the election of Lincoln.

A WOMAN REFORMER IN CHINA

THERE is a woman's paper published in Peking, which, tho not Christian in tone, is fighting for the reforms that are championed by the missionary. It is edited by Mrs. Chang, who, says Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich in the Chicago *Interior*, "is no mean compeer of the women of the West, who have been forerunners in the battle for the advancement of their sisters." She should have a first place in China's awakening, says this writer, for she is foremost among those who are "doing most to lay bare the cruel wrongs from which many women suffer, to voice the call for reform, and to arouse the nation to the imperative need of education for women and girls." A sketch of her is given in these words.

Her father was an official at the South who, having no son, educated her as if she had been a boy. Later she herself became the wife of an official. Her previous education, wholly Chinese, her knowledge of official life, and travel and residence in several different provinces, have given her experience and a knowledge of affairs unique for a Chinese lady. Her husband dying and leaving her with one son, she determined to devote her fortune and her life to helping China become a strong nation. That could only come about, she felt, through the uplift of the women; and so, three years ago, she started *The Peking Woman's Paper*, which is published daily, Sundays not excepted.

Among China's women one often sees faces both attractive and pretty, tho few could be called beautiful, because the soul within has no light burning, and seldom is there a face that has a story to tell. Christianity has already made radiant a goodly number of faces, and is painting thereon many a story, and will paint more and more. But Mrs. Chang has come in contact with Christianity but very little, and rather resents the idea that one needs to be a Christian in order to advocate progress and reform. Nevertheless her face, altho plain, so shines with modest fearlessness, intelligence, feeling and benevolence—qualities hitherto rarely seen in China save among Christians—she might easily be taken for one. It is the kind of a face that meant death to the owner the Boxer year. The word "character," meaning the composite of personal qualities both native and acquired, is not found as yet in the Chinese language, but Mrs. Chang's face can be said to have "character." She is a lady of about fifty years of age, womanly and refined in manner. Her unbound feet, evidently at one time comprest, prove that she practises what she preaches when she urges upon all women the duty of walking on "heaven-given feet" instead of the "lily feet."

Just at present, says this writer, the topic of burning interest in the paper's columns is how best to

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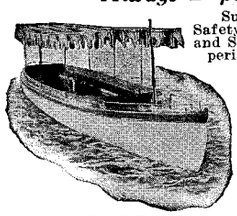

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reform the method of conducting betrothals so that they will end in congenial marriages. We read further:

The progressives are all agreed that the choice ought to be made by the young people themselves, but the best way to bring about an acquaintance in the present state of society is a very serious question. The most interesting thing in the ordinary issue, aside from the items which reveal Chinese life, is the editorial or opening article, frequently contributed. This is the real mirror which reflects what China's new woman is thinking about and striving after. One realizes how the whole world is kin, as the intensity of a woman's feelings is revealed in every article. The women of the West have learned to express themselves with comparative outward composure, but these Chinese women, in spite of their reputation for immobility, fairly revel in vivid Oriental expressions.

Mrs. Chang declares that it is her aim to keep prominently before the public four great topics: Education of women, women's rights, natural feet, and the breaking off from the opium habit. We are told that "the foundation of all strong, victorious nations is the education of its girls and women." "Educate the girls, teach them hygiene and physiology, and they will demand the right to walk through life on their own heaven-given feet instead of hobbling like cripples all through life on so-called lily feet." Very frequent and very earnest are the articles pleading for "equal rights with men," for "liberty"—meaning the right to their persons and their property. "Self-support" is urged, because "a woman as long as she depends on others is a spender, not a producer, and can never be free until she is able to be independent." A word had to be coined to express the idea of self support; it is literally "stand alone."

SHEAR WIT

A Hurry Call.—"Shall I tell your fortune, sir?" "Yes, tell it to hurry up."—*Christian Advocate.*

The Reason.—Boyd is a bright little fellow of three years. One day his mother observed him vigorously scratching his head and asked. "What makes you scratch your head?"

"Because I'm the only one that knows it itches," he replied quickly.—*Delineator.*

His Motive.—A—"That old villain has gone and married his cook. I wonder at it, for her cooking is miserable."

B—"That's all right. He has now got her out of the kitchen, and hopes she will hire a cook that will suit him."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Tom's Cabin.—A New Englander, traveling on foot through the southern mountains, studying the people, asked a man whom he met to direct him to a certain cabin at which he had been advised to stay overnight. "Going thar?" said the man. "Well, Tom's a first-rater, take him just right, but he's mighty queer."

"What do you mean?" asked the traveler.

"Well, it's like this," and the man looked at the stranger in a calm, impersonal way. "He'll be setting outside most probably, and he'll see you coming; he'll take a good look at you, and ef you don't suit him he may set the dog on you.

"Ef he don't, and you get to talking with him, and say anything he don't just like, he may throw you down and tromp on you. But ef you're too careful in your talk, on the other hand, he's liable to take you for a spy and use his gun fust and listen to explanations afterward.

"But it's no use trying to get by without stopping," concluded the man, with evident relish of the prospect he was opening up to the stranger. "Ef you was to undertake that, 'twould be all up with you, for he'd think you was proud and biggetty.

"Ef you want to come out of the mountain whole, don't go past Tom's cabin without stopping, whatever you do!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Published Contribution.—In the course of a recent address the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, endeavoring to illustrate what many people of the

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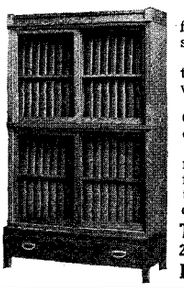

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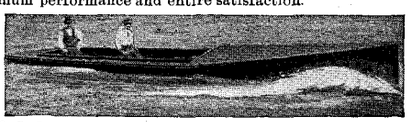

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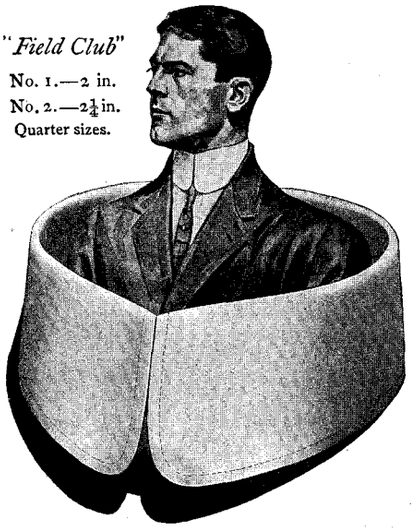

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twentieth century go to church for, told the story of a woman who, after hearing him preach in one of the large New-York churches, informed a friend that she did not like the services at all. The seat was hard, she said, the singing was not good, and the preaching was poor. Her little girl, who overheard her remarks and who was present with her at church, said: "What can you expect for a penny?"—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Claiming a Reward.—MAGISTRATE (to officer)—"But this man doesn't correspond to the description. He has no deep scar on his forehead."

OFFICER—"Well, that can be easily supplied, and besides, I think I am entitled to at least a portion of the $500 reward for bringing him here. It was no easy job."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

On a Cannibal Island.—MISSIONARY—"I hear your chief is an author."

NATIVE—"Yes, he has just finished a digest of European anatomy."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Versatile Growl.—"What's that dog doing, ma?"

"He is eating his dinner, Jimmie."

"What makes him growl that way?"

"He is enjoying his dinner."

"Huh! he's different from pa, isn't he?"—*Judge.*

Not Much Hope.—"Do you think posterity will recognize you?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "not unless I am lucky enough to strike a sculptor more than ordinarily successful in preserving likenesses."—*Washington Star.*

At the Ball Game.—GRACE—"Who is that man they're all quarreling with?"

JACK—"Why, he's keeping the score."

GRACE—"Oh!—and won't he give it up?"—*Bohemian Magazine.*

Musical Tragedy.—The song died on her lips.
It had been cruelly murdered.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Unexpected Condolence.—A correspondent sends to a Paris contemporary an amusing contest of wit which he recently heard in a railway carriage on a journey between Compiegne and Roye. There were several passengers. One believed himself to possess a fund of humor which he intended to expend on a priest who got in at one of the intermediate stations. Bestowing a patronizing look on the clergyman, he said:

"Have you heard the news, Monsieur le curé?"

"No, my friend, I have not," was the reply; "I have been out all day, and have not had time to glance at the papers."

Then said the traveler: "It is something dreadful; the devil is dead."

"Indeed," replied the ecclesiastic, without the smallest surprize or displeasure. Then, seeming deeply touched, he added: "Monsieur, I have always taken the greatest interest in orphans. Will you accept these two sous?"

The wit, we are told, retired as gracefully and as quickly as he was able.—*London Globe.*

A Sporting Event.—"My husband doesn't mind walking the floor with the baby at night any more," said Mrs. Binks.

"Why is that?" asked Mrs. Jinks.

"He makes believe it's a Marathon," said Mrs. Binks. "He covered the twenty-six miles before ten o'clock last night."—*Brooklyn Life.*

At the Bar.—"Judge, did you ever try an absinthe frappé?"

"No; but I've tried a lot of fellows who have."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Trying Time.—JUDGE—"Why did you strike this man?"

PRISONER—"What would you do, judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

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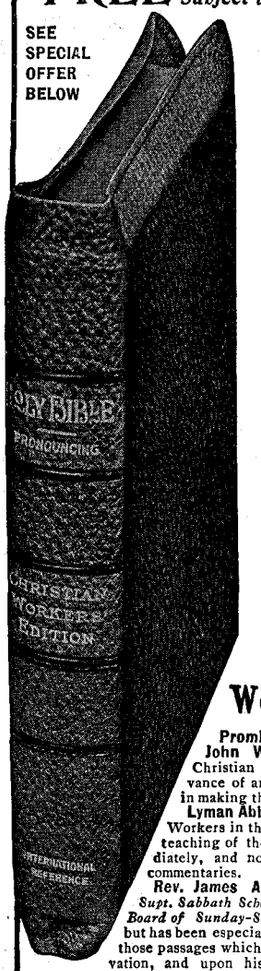

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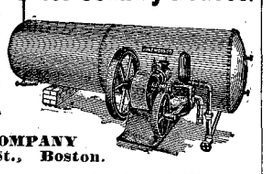

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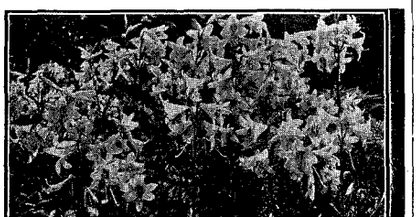

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How She Read.—While Auntie arranged the pantry shelves, her little niece handled the spiceboxes and called each spice by name. Presently she said, "Auntie, I can read."

"Can you, dear?" answered Auntie.

"Yes, Auntie," came the reply, "but I don't read like you do. I read by the smell."—*The Delineator.*

Unfortunate.—HOUSEWIFE—"If you love work, why don't you find it?"

BEGGING TRAMP—"Love is blind, ye know."—*Judge.*

The Trouble.—FRIEND—"Don't worry because your sweetheart has turned you down since you lost your money. There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

JILTED ONE—"Yes, but I lost my bait."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Bent Too Far.—HE—"I was on pleasure bent."

SHE—"And then—"

HE—"And then, before I knew it, I was broke."—*Yale Record.*

A Good Tip.—One way to make your wife's biscuits taste like mother's did, is to buy a bucksaw and saw wood an hour before supper.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

A Precaution.—"Mrs. Frost always chooses a cross-eyed nurse-maid."

"Why's that?"

"So when the girl has one eye on the policeman she can have the other on the children."—*Life.*

How She Knew.—An attendant of a circulating library in Chicago recently overheard the following conversation between two young women, regular patrons of the place.

"How do you select stories?" asked one.

"I have adopted a very simple method," said the other. "As I run over the latest things offered here, I glance at the last chapter. If I find the rain softly and sadly falling over two lonely graves, I know I don't want the story; but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin, I know the novel's all right."—*Harper's Monthly.*

Quite an Echo.—Emerson Hough is very fond of outdoor life, and many is the good story which he tells around the campfire at night. While camping out in the Adirondacks with a party of friends, the conversation turned on echoes and how easily they might be heard. Many good stories were told, but the following statement by Mr. Hough was acknowledged the best. "Out in the Rocky mountains it takes eight hours to hear the echo of your voice. When I camp out there and just before I pull the blanket around me for the night, I shout out, 'Time to get up!' and—do you believe it?—the echo wakes me next morning!"—*Christian Register.*

Where It Ached.—One day Mary came to her mother and said, "Mother, my ear aches!"

"Does it ache very bad, Mary?" asked her mother.

"No."

"Well, run out and play; then you will forget about it."

Mary went out, but pretty soon she came back and said: "Mother, my ear does ache. It is not the hole, but the ruffle around it."—*Delineator.*

They Quarreled.—Among the applicants for domestic employment in the service of a Brooklyn household there once came a big, husky Irish girl yclept Annabel.

"What was your reason for leaving your last place, Annabel?" asked the mistress during the course of examination.

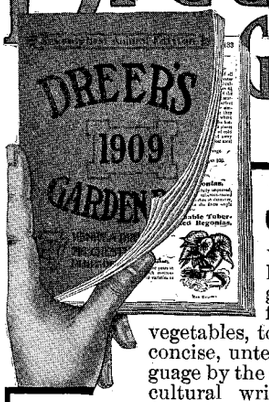
"I couldn't stand the way the master an' mistress used to quarrel, mum," was the reply of Annabel.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the lady. "Did they quarrel all the time?"

"All the time, mum," repeated Annabel; "an', mum, whin it wasn't me an' him, it was me an' her."—*Harper's Monthly.*

For the GARDEN

Dreer's Garden Book



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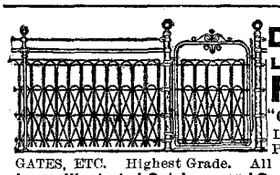

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Never Again.—The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow.

"Alas!" he continued, earnestly, "I can not tell how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again."—*Lippincott's.*

Up to Mr. Taft.—Three-year-old Norris is fond of the twenty-third Psalm, sometimes repeating it instead of his regular evening prayer. Last autumn the name of the successful Presidential candidate was often heard at the dinner-table, and Norris unconsciously fell into the habit of rendering one passage of the Psalm in this reassuring fashion: "Thy rod and thy Taft they comfort me."—*Lippincott's.*

Making the Dumb Speak.—"I caused the dumb to speak to-day."

"How was that?"

"I was stopt in the street by a beggar with an 'I Am Deaf and Dumb' placard on his breast, and when I exprest the opinion that he was an impostor he immediately recovered his speech and in vigorous Anglo-Saxon requested me to go to—er—the place that the new theology tells us doesn't exist, and mind my own business and he'd mind his!"—*New York Times.*

Slightly Mixt.—Little Oliver, six years old, had learned the song in which is oft repeated the refrain, "Glory, glory, halleluiah," and for some time he had been singing it with great enthusiasm and vigor. Finally he became silent, and after a brief period of cogitation he said:

"Mama, what does 'halleluiah' mean?"

As simply as she could his mother explained that it was a religious exclamation meaning "Praise the Lord."

He seemed rather surprized at the information, but his next question offered ample explanation of why he had thrown so much vigor into his singing. "If that's what it means," he said, "why do they throw corn and have jack-lanterns on halleluiah night?"—*New York Times.*

Steady Employment.—MINISTER—"Is your father home, little man?"

BOY—"No, he ain't. He's employed on a county contract."

MINISTER—"That's good! I'm glad to hear he has work. What is he doing?"

BOY—"Six months, with costs."—*New York Times.*

The Boy's Opinion.—Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, the Philadelphia pastor, entertained President Patton, of Princeton, and other eminent men at dinner. The guests were speaking in praise of a sermon the minister had preached.

Dr. Hoyt's young son was at the table, and President Patton said, "My boy, what did you think of your father's sermon?"

"I guess it was very good," said the lad, "but there were three mighty fine places where he could have stopt."—*New York World.*

The Catakissin.—Little Marie had returned from her first visit to Sunday-school.

"And what lesson are you to study for next Sunday?" her mother asked.

"Nuffin' much," said the four-year-old rather scornfully. "Her jest said to learn all about the catakissin—and me knowed that already."—*Pearl Payseur Poore.*

The Lesson for the Day.—George Ade says that when a certain college president in Indiana, a clergyman, was addressing the students in the chapel at the beginning of the college year, he observed that it was "a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the college that the year had opened with the largest freshman year in its history." Then, without any pause, the good man turned to the lesson for the day, the third Psalm, and began to read in a voice of thunder:

"'Lord, how are they increased that trouble me!'"—*Lippincott's.*

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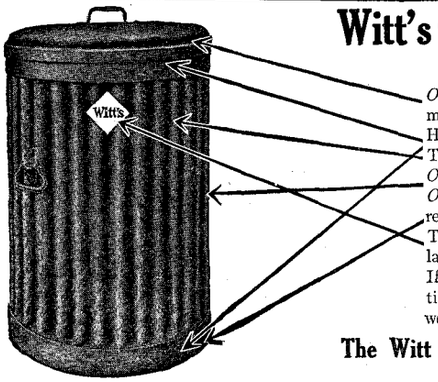

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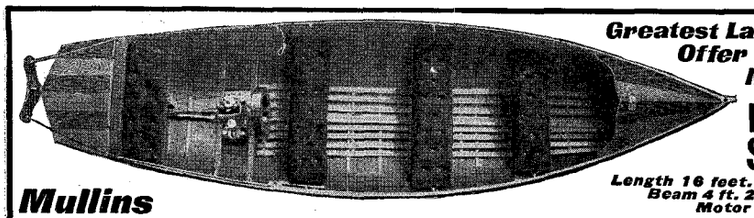

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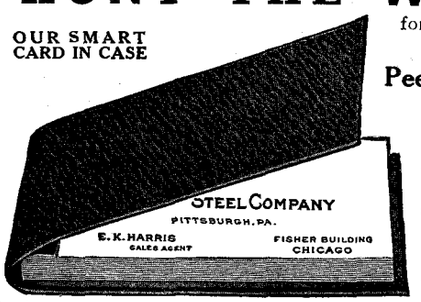

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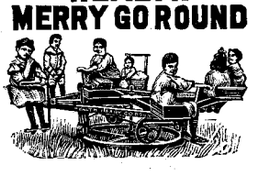

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"Yes, that is where he put most of it."—*Christian Advocate.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 19.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 368 to 211, sustains the refusal of the French Government to treat with the striking state employees.

March 21.—The strike of the post and telegraph employees collapses in Paris, the Government making concessions regarding the restoration of the men to duty.

March 22.—Great Britain and Russia send a sharp note to the Shah demanding that outrages committed by Persian troops be stopt.

March 23.—Lieutenant Shackleton, of the British navy, and his party of antarctic explorers, report that on January 9 they reached 88° 23′ south, a point within 111 statute miles of the South Pole, the farthest point south yet gained.

The budget committee of the Reichstag decides to report the Government naval program calling for three *Dreadnoughts* and one large cruiser.

March 24.—Great Britain accepts New Zealand's offer to build a battle-ship for the Empire.

March 25.—Crown Prince George, of Servia, renounces his rights to the throne.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 19.—The Payne Tariff Bill is read before the House.

March 23.—The Ways and Means Committee computes that the Payne Bill will increase the customs receipts by more than $11,000,000.

March 24.—The monthly statement of internal revenues, issued at Washington, shows a falling off for February of $17,605,165, as compared with the same month last year.

GENERAL

March 20.—The jury in the Cooper-Carmack trial at Nashville, Tenn., bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment against Col. Duncan Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper.

March 22.—William Whitla, the eight-year-old son of J. P. Whitla, who was kidnaped from a school in Sharon, Penn., is returned to his father in Cleveland.

Gov. George Curry, of New Mexico, telegraphs his resignation to President Taft.

Delegates from the three anthracite-coal districts gather in Scranton, Penn., for a second labor conference.

March 23.—Governor Hughes at Albany dismisses the charges filed with him against District Attorney William T. Jerome, of New York City, by William T. King, representing a committee of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt sails for an extended hunting-trip in Africa.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"G. V. B.," Porterville, Ala.—"Please inform me what is the pronunciation of 'Roosevelt.'"

"Roosevelt" is pronounced roz'e-velt ("o" as in "no," first "e" as in "hunter," second "e" as in "bet.").

"P.," Reading, Pa.—Your sentence reads correctly as follows: "In the event of both *shipments'* reaching destination, kindly return one of them to us." (See Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," page 246: "*The Possessive with the Participle.*—A participle used as a noun frequently requires a possessive (noun or pronoun) as a modifier; as, *His* (My *friend's*) coming was a surprize; I anticipated *his* (my *friend's*) coming with pleasure.")

"W. H. C.," Wytheville, Va.—"Please let me know the pronunciation of 'Lusitania' and 'Mauretania'."

Lu"si-ta'ni-a ("u" as in "rule," both "i's" as in "it," first "a" as in "ate," second "a" as in "sofa"); Mau"ri'ta'ni-a ("au" as in "fraud," both "i's" as in "it," first "a" as in "ate," second "a" as in "sofa").

"A. L.," Beaver Falls, Pa.—"What is the pronunciation of the word 'illustrated'?"

The preferred pronunciation is il-lus'trat-ed ("i" as in "it," "u" as in "us"; "a" as in "state," "e" as in "matted").

"C. E. G.," London, Eng.—"Will you kindly give the meaning and correct use of 'transpire'?"

"Transpire" as a transitive verb means: "To send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; cause to pass off as insensible perspiration; emit as vapor; exhale." As an intransitive verb it means: "1. To be emitted through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; pass off as an exhalation. 2. To exhale in vapor. 3. To come gradually from secrecy into public notice; become known; leak out; as, his secret presently *transpired*. 4. To come to pass; happen; a recent use, condemned by the best writers." In the sense of "occur" or "happen," "transpire" is often misused, especially in carelessly edited newspapers and magazines, as in "Comments on the heart-rending disaster that *transpired* yesterday are superfluous," etc. A thing that *occurred* a year ago may not *transpire* until to-day.

"C. C. C.," Marshall, Ill.—"Will you kindly advise me the correct manner of writing 'attorney in fact'? Is it a compound word?"

Write it without hyphens—"attorney in fact."

"M. M. K.," New York, N. Y.—The following are the sentences written correctly: "On account of the *contractor's* having failed," etc.; "On account of *John's* having failed," etc.; "On account of *his* having failed," etc. See answer to "P.," above.

"E. K., "New Orleans, La.—"Can the word 'epitome' be used correctly in the following expression, 'He is the *epitome* of politeness'?"

No. The word "epitome" is used in a somewhat analogous sense, but it is clearly wrong here. The definition of the word is: "1. A concise statement of the main points of a larger work; abridgment; summary; abstract. 2. A brief and compact treatise; compendium. 3. A simplified presentation, or one in miniature; as, Brussels is an *epitome* of Paris."

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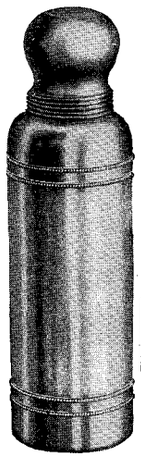

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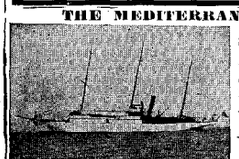

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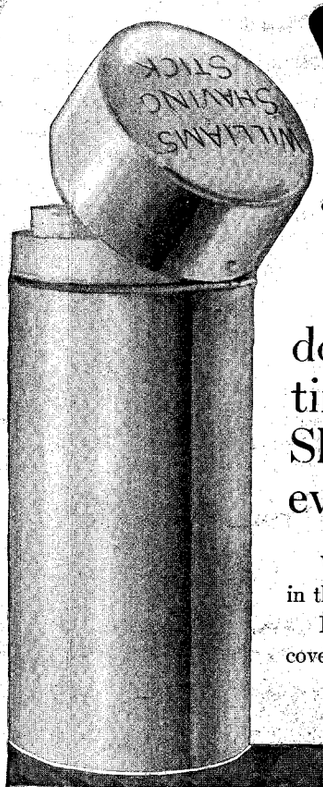

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